THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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THE SITUATION.

No Trustworthy Clue from Last Night's Despatches—The Severing of Another Railroad Communication with Paris—The Fresh Rumors of Battles.

Last night's despatches throw no light upon the precise position and movements of the hostile armies, but they indicate that MacMahon has abandoned both Chalons and Rheims. Some reports state that he has done so in the hope of protecting Paris, while others lend credit to the supposition that a portion at least of his command has taken a northeast direction, with the presumed object of reinforcing Bazaine. There are no advices which tend to discredit the reports we published yesterday, from both French and Prussian sources, of the advance of the Crown Prince's army west of Chalons towards Paris. Meanwhile, the French are busy preparing to obstruct the Prussian advance by laying waste the country between the Seine and the Marne.

It is said in reports from Paris that orders have been given to evacuate Epernay to-day. This place is 70 miles E. N. E. of Paris, 19 miles W. N. W. of Chalons, and 14 miles S. S. W. of Rheims. The trains going east on the railroad to Epernay, at which point the road branches off to the N. N. E. to Rheims, and to the E. S. E. to Chalons, are now stopped at Chateau-Thierry, which is but 45 miles E. N. E. of Paris. The road, which is the direct line to Strasburg, has for some been useless to the French beyond Chalons. Now that the eastern terminus is fixed at Chateau-Thierry, the only means of communication by rail between Paris and Mezieres, and thence eastward towards Thionville, is by the route still further to the north, through Soissons; and even by this route it is necessary to pass through Rheims. If Rheims should fall into the hands of the Prussians, there would be no railroad communication whatever between Paris and the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine, and all supplies and reinforcements would have to be picked up as best they might.

From the neighborhood of Metz there was nothing in last night's despatches giving any clue to the recent movements of either army in that locality, and the situation there is probably unchanged since the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th. Some of the Paris papers still insist that there was an engagement near Metz on Sunday, the 21st, in which the Prussians were defeated; but the absence of any pretended details tends to discredit the report.

There was still another report of an engagement between Verdun and Chalons on Wednesday, commencing at 3 o'clock in the morning and ending in the flight of the army of Prince Frederick Charles. "A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay" brought the news, and its receipt was followed by the order for the evacuation of Epernay, which puts a fair valuation on its reliability.

DEPUTY GAMBETTA.

The Rising Young Republican Leader of France—His Career, and What It Promises in the Near Future.

Nearly every day comes to us the name of M. Gambetta as figuring conspicuously in the proceedings of the French Corps Legislatif. He is the youngest as well as the newest of the Republican leaders of France, and, although he has been before the people less than two years, he has already attained a place by the side of Favre, Ferry, and Simon, as an acknowledged dictator of the Radical policy and programme.

Leon Gambetta is of Italian descent, his parents having been Genoese, and was born at Cahors, in the south of France, in the year 1835, being therefore but thirty-five years of age. He entered upon the study of the law, and continued to practice it with success, but without attracting general attention, until he was retained as counsel for the persons implicated in the Bandin affair during the winter of 1868-69. At the beginning of the trial, he was known only to the circle of lawyers as an able and earnest advocate. Before the trial was concluded, he was one of the best known and most popular men in France. The speech which he delivered on this occasion was his first political speech, but it created an immense sensation. "For twenty years," wrote a Paris correspondent soon after, "no such speech has been heard at the Paris bar." It was characterized by great dignity of manner, energy of diction, and irresistible argument, and was delivered in a voice of thunder. The young advocate displayed the possession of a wonderful command of words, an extraordinary fertility of imagination, a deep and thorough culture, a profound knowledge of political philosophy, and above all a marvellous mastery of the art of oratory, which, added to his stentorian tones, swept everything before it.

At the end of M. Gambetta's first great political speech, he was a dangerous man to the cause of imperialism. The first proof of it was in his return from two different districts as a member of the Corps Legislatif at the elections of May, 1869. In one of the circumscriptions of the populous city of Marseilles he was elected a deputy; in the seventh circumscription of Paris he was urged to present his name; and in the first circumscription of the latter city he received nearly 22,000 votes out of a total of 33,000. He preferred to sit in the Chamber for Marseilles, and Rochefort the "irreconcilable," a Republican of a far different type, who was elected in November to represent the first circumscription of Paris, received but 18,000 votes in a total poll of 32,000.

In the exciting events which preceded and followed the ascent of M. Ollivier to power, M. Gambetta took a prominent part, and on the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August, after the outbreak of the present war, was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the late Prime Minister. On the 10th of August he signalized his devotion to the country in the hour of its peril by insisting that the discussion of the proposition to arm the people against the invader should not be postponed, and, although the names of the new Ministers had just been announced, was unwilling, in his excessive zeal, to give them any time for deliberation on a question which, as a Frenchman, he thought needed no deliberation. In common with Thiers, the veteran statesman and Orleanist leader, he joined hands with Count de Palikao, the new Premier, in the crisis, but urged with all his eloquence that the new Ministry should prove itself worthy the confidence of the nation.

"It would be singular," he said, "for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh obstructions. You have been brought to power by a predominant idea; I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not betray the authority reposed in you. A universal arming is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire German nation, which has been preparing since 1850, and France also must be armed. You ask *if the country has degenerated since* 1792, *and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms.* On such a question the Government ought already to have formed an opinion."

When, on the 13th, M. Jules Favre made a proposition for the appointment by the Chambers of a Committee of Defense, to be entrusted with supreme power, M. Gambetta made an earnest speech in its support, but it received only fifty or sixty votes, and was therefore lost. On this occasion, his enmity to the Bonaparte dynasty cropped out side by side with his devotion to France, and he declared unhesitatingly, in the midst of great confusion, that "on such a subject there must be no trickery; the Chambers must pronounce between the safety of the State and that of a dynasty." On account of the manifestations of approval with which his assaults on the empire were received, it was found necessary to clear the galleries and proceed in secret session.

Within a day or two past M. Gambetta has given a clearer evidence of his spirit. On the 24th he boldly assailed the majority as having been the cause of the war, and such was the indignation manifested by the men who have heretofore been the servile tools of Napoleon, that his harsh indictment developed an uproar sufficient to drown his voice and bring the session to a close in even a greater tumult than usual. M. Gambetta's conduct on this occasion, according to the despatches which are permitted to be sent from Paris, is generally blamed on account of its indiscretion, and denounced by the press generally as "ill-timed." But M. Gambetta doubtless knows what he is about, and, while devoting all his energies to the promotion of the national cause and the repulsion of the invaders, is not disposed to suffer the men who by their servility are responsible for the war to escape the rebuke they so richly merit. A recent Paris letter says that, young as he is, M. Gambetta shows more of the quality of a political leader than any other member of the Corps Legislatif except the veteran Thiers. With him he has of late fairly divided the leadership of the movement for a universal arming against the Prussian invaders, and the salvation of the country, without regard to the fate of the Bonaparte dynasty, at the cost of any and every sacrifice.

Thus far he has apparently reposed the utmost confidence in the present ministry, or, at least, in Count de Palikao, its head. A few days ago, it is said that, at a meeting of a dozen prominent Republicans, he was asked if Count de Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to place in him, to which he is reported to have answered:—"*Yes, because he is a traitor!*" An alliance based on no stronger foundation can not long endure. In the turbulent and momentous scenes which are in store for Paris, the young advocate with the stentorian voice is destined to play a leading, perchance a paramount, *role.*

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The Slow Progress Made—The City and Its Defenses.

Immediately after the battle of Woerth, August 6, a Prussian force laid siege to Strasburg, and since that time the city has been invested by a force sufficiently large to sever its communications generally, although it has been claimed that the French have succeeded in reinforcing and provisioning the garrison. On August 19, the city was bombarded by the Prussians from a point near Kehl, on the eastern shore of the Rhine, for several hours, but apparently without much effect on the works. The return fire of the garrison is said to have been quite as harmless as that of the besiegers. About the same time the lines of the besiegers were drawn closer about the city, a Baden division occupying the town of Schultzheim, a mile distant on the north, Koenigshafen on the west, and Ruprechtzin on the northeast. After the bombardment on the 19th, according to dubious French accounts, a Prussian officer, with a flag of truce, approached the city and demanded its surrender. The populace are said to have received him with the shout, "We shall never surrender," whereupon the commander of the garrison dismissed him with the words, "The people have given you my reply." A day or two later, according to reports from Paris, the course of the river Ill, on both sides of which the city is built, was changed near Ernstein, a town some distance above, in order to stop the supply of water. The latest news we had was to the effect that the garrison bombarded and destroyed Kehl a few days ago, and with that item the history of the siege of Strasburg is brought to a close for the time.

The following account of the city and its defenses is interesting, embodying, as it does, facts based upon the latest intelligence:—

Strasburg is the centre of the defense of the Rhine frontier, and is usually spoken of as one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It has figured in military history from the days of Julius Cæsar. It was Louis XIV, however, who first gave it the importance and rank it has so long held among the fortified places of Europe, after he had got possession of it when it was a free city of the German empire, by a lawless attack during the time of peace. Nearly 200 years after its union with France, Strasburg still retains the appearance of a Prussian town. The situation of Strasburg, at a distance of about one and a half miles from the Rhine, on the river Ill, is flat. The town, which is irregular in form, has a circuit of six miles. It is surrounded by a wall, strengthened by bastions, ditches, and bulwarks, and has at its eastern extremity, towards the Rhine, a citadel of five bastions, constructed by Vauban, the outworks of which reach to the river. Its defensive system is completed by a sluice, by means of which the surrounding country can be inundated. For the defense of the town and citadel 500 guns are required, so that if the besiegers are pertinacious the alleged weakness of the garrison may prove serious. The ordinary garrison of Strasburg is 6000, but there is a civil population of 84,000, and in case of a blockade every one of them will be doing the work of the besiegers by his daily consumption of the strictly limited store of provisions. The only side of the fortress which cannot be laid under water by means of the sluices where the Ill enters the town is the Porte des Mines, and on that side the glacis is mined. The safety of the place depends too much upon water to satisfy those who wish to see it hold out. After four months' drouth the river is now low; at the landing place of the destroyed boat bridge the standard post showed a week or two ago but 70 centimetres or two feet of water, while it is constructed to reach 19 feet. The works are of a somewhat antiquated type. The old-fashioned bastion enceinte which engirdles the town is in many points approached by woods, by villas, by pleasure-gardens, and by breweries, which would probably afford excellent cover to a besieging forces; while, as its works were planned long before rifled cannon were thought of, its siege would afford an excellent exemplification of the relative values of old engineering and of modern artillery. The Germans before Strasburg have the advantage, denied to some besiegers, of knowing well what obstacles they have to overcome. Hundreds of their countrymen have had to leave the place within the last five weeks, after living and working there for years. They evidently also know precisely the number of troops within. Since with this knowledge they have undertaken to capture the place, it is probable that they see their way to doing so without loss of time.

FRENCH AND GERMAN UNITY.

The Origin of the French and German Nationalities, and Gradual Development Into their Present Status.

In an article on "French and German Unity," the *London Saturday Review* says:—

Let us look at things from the beginning. What is Germany? What is France? Germany is an ancient kingdom which gradually lost its unity, which gradually split up into various independent States, and several of whose frontier provinces have been swallowed up by France itself. It is now accomplishing, we may almost say that it has accomplished, the restoration of its internal unity. We have yet to see whether the restoration of its unity will be followed by any conquest at the expense of France itself, or even by the milder process of winning back what France has conquered from Germany. What, on the other hand, is France? On the most favorable view, a view of courtesy rather than of truth, it is a sister kingdom of Germany, called into being at the same time, which ran the same course with swifter steps, which fell asunder sooner than Germany, which reunited itself sooner than Germany, and which, as soon as the process of reunion was done, began, perhaps through an unavoidable impulse of human nature, to extend its borders at the expense of its neighbors. This, we say, is the view most favorable to France. It places the two kingdoms side by side. It gives each a perfectly parallel career, and if it is ominous of future wrongs to be done by Germany to France, it at least shows that they will be only an "eye for an eye and a tooth" that the wrongs which may possibly be some day done by Germany will only be a strict return for the wrongs that have been already done by France. In this view we take them as sister kingdoms, springing out of the divisions of the great Frankish Empire in the ninth century. No earlier origin can possibly be given to modern France. We do not feel quite comfortable in not insisting on an origin a hundred years later. Dreams about France representing Roman Gaul, dreams about France representing the Carolingian empire, must of course be laid aside. They are dreams and nothing more. The conquered Gaul can have no right to give himself out as the heir either of his Roman or of his German conqueror. It is enough that he has successively filched the name of both. It was as a Roman that the Frank conquered him, and it is now as a Frenchman that he goes forth against the real representative of the ancient Frank. Nothing in any way answering to the modern French country or nation existed before the divisions of the ninth century. Roman Gaul, as we have already said, was an artificial division, including Germans, Celts, and Iberians, and it is only one of these three that modern France can have the slightest claim to represent. The German kingdom of the Franks, sometimes united, sometimes divided into several under its Merovingian kings, answers to nothing in earlier or later geography. The immediate Frankish dominion took in a large part both of Northern Germany and of Northern Gaul, and held neighboring States, like Aquitaine, Brittany, and Bavaria, in such degrees of precarious dependence as its fluctuating strength from time to time contrived. It left it name equally on Gaulish and on German ground. There was a *Francia Teutonica* as well as a *Francia Latina*, an *Orientalis* as well as an *Occidentalis*, and at this day if there are *Francais* there are also *Franken*. But to this earlier *Francia*, a *Francia* which indeed took in both Paris and Mainz, but which did not take in Bordeaux and Toulouse, modern France has nothing in common but the name. With the lesser *Francia* the *Western* or Latin *Francia*—that is, roughly, the land between the Loir and the Maes—modern France has so much to do that it has gradually grown out of it, but we can hardly suppose the great nation to be so enamored of antiquity as to wish to withdraw from these narrow limits. The plain fact is that the duchy of France grew into the kingdom, and the kingdom thinks good to call itself an empire. But we suppose we must be a little more civil than this. Some sort of foreshadowing of modern France did for the first time come into the world in the course of the ninth century. It came into the world by an accident. Lewis the Pious had given his favorite son Charles the kingdom of Neustria, that is, roughly speaking, Gaul north of the Loire; next, when he had the chance, he gave him the kingdom of Aquitaine also, and the two together, which had never before obeyed the same immediate ruler, formed something which may be called a dim foreshadowing of modern France. A State arose a great deal smaller than modern France, whose natural frontiers to the east were the Rhone, the Saone, and the Maes, but which stretched further than modern France to the north and south in the parts of Flanders and Barcelona. Like other kingdoms at the time, it had no fixed name; it was "Regnum Occidentale" and the like, but it also showed a tendency, like some other kingdoms, to take the name of its first King. As Lothar gave his name to Lotharingia, Lothringen, Lorraine, it seemed at first as if Charles the Bald was going to give his name to Carolingia, Karlingen, Charlaine. But for another accident, it might have been the great and glorious Empire of Charlaine. But the *Rex Karolorum*, or *Karlensium* was, of all contemporary Kings, the one who displayed the least power of keeping his dominions together. He was of course a *Rex Francorum*, one of the several *Reges Francorum* among whom the great Frankish dominion had split up. Chance combined in two ways to make him the single *Rex Francorum*, and to give his land the distinctive name of France. The other *Reges Francorum* merged that title in a higher one; Imperator Cæsar Augustus had no need to commemorate his Frankish title. On the other hand the Dukes of the Latin France, the most powerful vassals of the Western Kingdom, strove for and at last won the Western crown. The land lost all chance of being any longer *Charlaine*, and by some caprice of fortune it never became *Burgundia* again. The name of the Royal Duchy gradually spread itself over the kingdom, of which dukes had become kings. In ages long after the house of France had risen to royalty men would still have been amazed at the idea of a France which spread itself beyond the Loire or the Rhone. But it gradually made its way. The kingdom gradually swallowed up all the fiefs it held of it. Three alone have escaped—Barcciona, cut off by the Pyrenees; Flanders, which passed into the hands of a mightier master; and that insular Normandy which is still held by the heir of Rolf and William.

Then France, originally a single duchy, became co-extensive with the kingdom of which it formed a part. It grew in Gaul as Wessex grew in England, as Castile grew in Spain, as Prussia has grown in Germany; and when the fiefs which had been held of the kingdom had been incorporated, the next step was for the newly-formed power to stretch forth its hands to seize such neighboring territories as lay temptingly within its grasp. The successive stealings of six centuries at the expense of the three of the three Imperial kingdoms, from Lyons in the thirteenth century to Savoy in the nineteenth, mark how truly the unity of France has been a standing menace, a standing wrong, to its neighbors. At last the tables seem to be turned. We do not suppose that the German conqueror will proclaim the independence of Normandy or Gascony, or that he expects to be welcomed as a deliverer by discontented Normans and Gascons. But such a proclamation, such a hope, would not be a whit more unjust, not a whit more chimerical than the dream which France cherished a few days back, that Westphalians, Saxons, or Swabians would fall away from the cause of Germany at her bidding.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Principles Represented by France and Prussia—An Appeal to the People of the United States.

The convention of delegates representing the German Patriotic Aid Society, held lately in Chicago, have prepared an address to the American people, from which the following passages are extracted:—

When Louis Bonaparte strangled the French Republic, he found it necessary to call upon the people for the ratification of his *coup d'etat*. The President became Emperor "through the mercy of Divine Providence and the will of the people of France." "Divine Providence," he asserted, approved his perjury, and the French nation desired that henceforth the will of the perjurer should be the will of France. Thus the second Empire began with a shameless lie, and thereby proved itself at once the legitimate successor of the first, for the entire history of the Napoleonic race is a continual proof that the Napoleonic system is but an immeasurable lie. The first Napoleon proclaimed himself the banner-bearer of the French Republic, which pretended to draw the sword but in its own defense. Napoleon III says "The Empire is peace!" During the reign of Napoleon I, as well as that of Napoleon III, the history of France, however, is an uninterrupted array of aggressive wars. With soldiers they erected the throne, and bayonets have ever been their sole foundation. The Empire is war—military glory is the only basis upon which the Napoleonic dynasty can rest.

The world-wide power of Napoleon I succumbed when the German people arose, and against the tottering throne of Napoleon III united Germany now stands arraigned under a strong and powerful leader. The final result cannot be doubtful. Napoleon himself has proclaimed: "A great people, battling for a just cause, cannot be conquered." France, however, is torn within itself; it is the Emperor who goes to battle, and his cause is accursed, for he wages a most groundless and aggressive war simply and solely for the purpose of patching up his crumbling throne for his son with the blood of the German nation. Upon the German side alone battles a people—a people united and determined—and its cause is just, for it defends its honor and its soil. In this war the King of Prussia is merely the leader, the unanimously recognized leader of the nation. Ever since Napoleon's declaration of war, united Germany sprung into life, recognizing but one party in this cause, "the German party."

The United States first proclaimed the two principles that the source of sovereignty is not in the princes, but in the people, and that no nation has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of another. These two principles are the foundation of modern politics, and Germany defends them in this war. Napoleon has presumed to dictate to Spain to whom she shall offer the crown, and to the King of Prussia whom he shall forbid to accept it. With the same right he commanded the Mexicans to accept a ruler chosen by himself. In Mexico the United States put in their veto, because they would not tolerate a violent infringement of these two principles upon the American Continent. Can they now, without being inconsistent and false to their principles, sanction Napoleon's demands regarding the Spanish question? But the question of the Spanish crown was only an empty pretext for the war. The real cause lies in the results of the battle of Sadowa. France was no longer the first power in Europe, and Napoleon feared the increasing power of Prussia. His fears were well founded, for the subsequent conduct of the Southern Germans has shown that, to them, the transformation of Prussia into Germany is not the most terrible of terrors. In Germany the mechanic and laborer gathered together the scanty savings of a lifetime for investment in American securities, for he always cherished the faith that, in the end, justice and liberty would triumph. If there are those who are still unconvinced, perhaps their own interest may induce them to grant their sympathy to the German cause. The agricultural and commercial interests of the United States demand a speedy and complete success of the German arms. Germany has sent us until now about 100,000 emigrants per year. This immigration, which was principally instrumental in transforming the wilds of the West into a blooming landscape, ceases entirely during the war. What an immense capital in money and labor is withheld from the United States simply because Napoleon saw fit to interrupt the natural progress of events! And if Germany is victorious will this capital again direct its steady flow to this republic. If she is conquered and beaten in this struggle, then for many, many years but a meagre stream of German money and of German labor will tend toward these shores. Thus the identity of political principles, consanguinity, and the friendship of a hundred years, and, at last, commercial and agricultural interests, naturally engage the sympathies of the American people in favor of the German cause. We do not expect or desire that you should meddle in the strife. We would be the first to counsel strict neutrality, and, in the mode and manner of assistance which we ourselves render to our brethren, we will, in the future, as we have in the past, circumscribe our action strictly by the laws of the country. But as we can demonstrate our active sympathy without violating the neutrality laws, so may the native-born American.

If the decision of America is emphatically in favor of the German cause, then the decision of history is settled in advance. But if you believe that our brothers are bleeding for your cause as well as for their own, then, we implore you, let your acts demonstrate your conviction. Do not now close your hand, which heretofore has always been generously open wherever suffering was to be appeased or tears to be dried. You yourself have experienced with what different emotions the soldier faces the enemy's fire when he knows that the sufferer in the hospital and the widows and orphans at home will meet with kind hearts and compassionate hands. The consciousness to have joined hands with us in assisting bleeding Germany will ever be a blessing to you, and it is in the nature of things that the moral and material assistance which America extends to Germany will be returned a thousandfold, for this war can only terminate with the complete annihilation of all "Napoleonic ideas," and with the permanent creation of a united Germany, a result which, for years and score of years, will secure the peace of Europe.

THIERS ON THE WAR.

The Government Accused of Incapacity because France was Not Ready for the Conflict.

In the session of the Corps Legislatif on the 11th inst., as briefly summarized by cable, M. Keraty demanded a parliamentary inquiry on the war, which was not conceded, and M. Guyot-Montpayroux inquired who was in command of the army. Count Palikao answered Marshal Bazaine, and then M. Thiers rose. His speech, which is now of special significance, as he has been since Wednesday a member of the Committee of Defense, was as follows:—

I apologize to the Chamber for intervening in this discussion. I do so only to calm the emotion of all by defining the question at issue. The Minister of War, in telling the Chamber who commands the army, has recognized a right belonging to the Chamber, always incontestable, and which it is urgently necessary to exercise at present. (*Tres bien, tres bien.*) Yes, the country must know that the Chamber is a clog with vigilance, and that it renounces no part of the power which it desires it should liberally command. (Warm approval from the Left.) I have rejected the proposition of M. Keratry; first, because in the agitation of the moment we cannot be just (*tres bien, tres bien*), and next, because Marshal Lebœuf, whom I respect personally, but whose blindness I deplore, is no longer Major-General; he is in the field, and we should be silent for the moment. (Renewed approbation.) But it must not be concluded from our attitude that we are indulgent toward the blindness which gave us war. The world is surprised at our disasters, a fact at once cruel and consoling for us. When we were fighting against the coalition, we were exposed to defeat, but the greatness of the conflict preserved the national honor. To-day we are contending only with one power, and the world is astonished at our reverses. What is the explanation of this? France was not ready! (*C'est vrai! Tres bien! tres bien!*) Fifteen days ago I did not say all—(interruption)—I could not say all. I had formal proof that France was not ready! (Noise.) I never did a more patriotic act in my life than on that day. (Applause on the Left.) No! France was not ready, and it is important that it should be known. It is the only explanation of our reverses. It was the strongest motive I had for opposing the war. No! we were not ready. I told the Ministers so, and that is why I deplored the vote for war. Well, gentlemen, I pray you, I supplicate you, that your attitude now shall mean only this; we are not calm enough to be just; we do not desire to withdraw a single brave soldier from the field, but we do not convey that France was in our opinion ready.

Count De la Tour—She was not, but she is going to be.

M. Thiers—What other explanation can be given for recent events than this:—France was not ready, and the Government was incapable? (Interruption.) If you wish to shield these men, you compromise the country. (*Tres bien, tres bien.*) I do not certainly desire to overwhelm unfortunate men, and add to the sorrow which must fill their hearts; but men must not be defended at the expense of the country. (Applause on several benches.)

M. Haentjens—No one defends them.

M. Jourdain—This is not a time for recriminations; it is a time for action. (Noise.)

M. Thiers—Once more I ask the Chamber not to make the world believe that France was ready. France and all nations see the heroism of our soldiers; but there was absolute incapacity in the management of affairs. Let us not weaken an explanation which shields us in the eyes of the world. (Renewed applause on the Left.)

The President—The incident is closed.

The Chamber proceeded to consider the question of arming the National Guard.

OBITUARY.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who fell at the battle of Gravelotte, belonged to the Austrian house of Salm-Salm, the head of which is Prince Alfred, who holds many titles. He is a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and also has an honorary position among the Knights of Malta. The deceased prince was his brother, and was born December 28, 1828. He married in New York the daughter of Colonel LeClerq, on the 31th of August, 1862, an alliance which proved distasteful to his family, and caused his exclusion from the Austrian Court.

The Prince served in our army during part of the late war, having been at one time in command of a regiment of the 20th Corps and post commander at Atalanta towards the end of the war. On the occasion of Maximilian's accession to the throne he appointed him his aide-de-camp and chief of his household. During the checkered career of the Emperor Prince Felix remained devoted to his interests, and was baptured with him at Queretaro. The Princess was indefatigable in her exertions on the downfall of the Emperor to mitigate his fate, and arranged the interview at Queretaro on the 21st of May, 1867, in which Maximilian and Prince Felix conferred with Escobedo. The offer to abdicate and leave the country made at that conference was rejected, and Prince Felix seemed destined for the same fate as the Emperor. He was, however, released soon after the Emperor's execution, and returned to Europe, where he entered the Prussian service as major of the 4th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Prussian Royal Guard.

HIGHWAYMEN ON THE PLAINS.

How Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stage Was Robbed—A Passenger's Story.

A passenger on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach writes from Corinne, Utah, to the Helena *Herald*, under date of August 6th:—

Reaching Pleasant Valley about 9 P. M., Thursday, I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard, both of whom were armed with shot guns and revolvers. We passed the first station south of Pleasant Valley safely, but it was between this and the next that we expected the fun. Lieutenant Hamilton, of Fort Ellis, was with me, and the three Chinamen. I only had one weapon of defense. We were all now watchful, and as the coach ascended from the bed of Dry creek this is what caught our ears:—Click! click! click! Halt!! and like an apparition the road agents sprang from the rocks a few feet from the coach. One drew his Henry rifle on the leaders, the next on the driver, and the third paid his compliments to the lieutenant and myself by placing the muzzle of his needle-gun in rather uncomfortable proximity to our ears, and as the driver pithily remarked, "the muzzles of them rifles appeared as large as a nine-inch stove-pipe!" I instantly seized my "navy"—but a touch of caution from Hamilton advised patience. Not knowing what the issue of the affair might be, I concealed my money in the cushion of my seat by cutting a hole in the leather; my companion had previously placed his in the band of his drawers. The Chinamen had by this time awoke and began their gibberish. I silenced them, and then noted the progress of affairs outside. The driver put on the brake the moment they challenged him. He asked what they wanted.

"The treasure boxes," said they.

"All right," said the driver, "here they are," and threw out the light one (from Virginia City, I believe).

"You have another of these fish?" said the leader.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Throw it out," was the command.

This was done, and stepping aside he picked up an axe and began chopping the light one open. It took him fifteen minutes, and hard work at that. He emptied its contents.

"There's nothing in that box," he said, evidently much enraged.

He next attacked the Helena box, which contained about $6000, I believe. He remarked to the driver during the progress of opening the boxes that he was sorry to detain us so long, but it could not be helped; that these things would occur in the best regulated families!

"Are there any passengers aboard," he said, when he got through with the boxes.

"Yes," said the driver, "three Chinamen and two white men."

"Get out, John," in a voice that could not be mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They were very unwilling to go—but they finally turned out. The leader held his rifle to their heads and demanded their money. With many protestations of poverty they said they had none—one said, "two dollars hap allee, no more." They would not be satisfied, but with fearful imprecations they told them that they would shoot them where they stood if they did not disgorge. One by one he stripped off their tunics and boots and took what they had. The third and last, who had the largest amount of money ($3700), strung around his neck or in a belt, he handled very roughly. He took his long knife (about twelve inches) and ripped shirt, vest, and coat from top to bottom, and the gold fell out with a heavy "thud" to the ground. Having finished, they ordered them into the coach and told the driver to "go on," much to our relief indeed, for I fully expected that we would be next—we can not explain their partiality in our favor, but think that they were afraid to attempt to force us out.

I could easily have killed two of them, but it would have been at the expense of the life of one of the men on the box, an issue which I did not like to force. The hind curtains being down, none of them could observe our movements—hence, I had the "drop" on any one of them except the man who covered the driver, who was a little too far. Thus ended my experience with the Road Agents of Montana, of whom I have heard and read so much.

—A young lady of Pittsburg, Pa., who had been grievously wronged by her lover, reluctantly kept up a correspondence until she succeeded in involving him in a difficulty which has culminated in his arrest and imprisonment. She now professes to be satisfied.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER.

It is announced that Vice-Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral in the United States navy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Admiral Farragut. His commission is dated August 26.

This naval officer was the son of Commodore David Porter, who was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, at which time he commanded the frigate Essex. The son David D. was born in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the war, and afterwards served with his father in the West Indies. He received a rudimentary education, and in 1829 entered the navy as midshipman from his native State. In 1830 he went to the Mediterranean, attached to the frigate Constellation, and served in the Mediterranean squadron until 1836, being successively with the frigate United States and the line-of-battleship Delaware. He became passed midshipman in 1835, and was then ordered to the coast survey. A lieutenant's commission was given him in 1841, and in 1843 he was again ordered to the Mediterranean with the frigate Congress. In the Mexican war he did active service both at sea and on land, and took part in all the important naval operations and several of the land attacks. When the war was concluded he was again ordered to the coast survey, and afterwards commanded the United States mail steamer Georgia, running to Panama, in which position he became very well known.

In 1861, at the beginning of the late war, he obtained the rank of commander, and took charge of the frigate Powhatan in the expedition to reinforce Sumter. After the fall of that fort, he disembarked troops at Fort Pickens, who were able to retain the possession of the stronghold to the Government.

On being ordered North, he took charge of the mortar flotilla then fitting out to aid Admiral Farragut in the attack on New Orleans.

He began the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which, with the iron-clad fleet, constituted the defenses of the city of New Orleans, on the 11th of April, 1862. For six days and six nights the fleet kept up a continuous and steady fire, when the powerful forts were so weakened that it was thought possible for the vessels to pass. These forts, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, and the coast defenses, under Brigadier-General Duncan, surrendered to Porter on the 28th of the same April. The capture of New Orleans was effected with terrific fighting with the iron-clads, rams, and gunboats.

Porter remained in charge of the mortar flotilla until July, 1862, co-operating with Admiral Farragut in all the operations on the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg.

At about this time he obtained the rank of acting Rear-Admiral and took charge of the Mississippi squadron. This squadron he himself created, and formed into a good fighting body. He had here command of one hundred and twenty-five vessels, which were before but river steamboats, but which were made good war vessels by means of plating, and by their armament and equipment. In this fleet there were thirteen hundred officers, of whom not more than twenty-five belonged to the regular navy. The rest were mostly Western steamboat men, with no knowledge whatever of naval tactics and discipline.

By dint of hard labor these all became, in a short time, valuable and trustworthy. This fleet captured Arkansas post and destroyed the batteries at Grand Gulf; it also greatly assisted at the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant on July 4, 1863. During the siege of this place, the fleet shelled the city and the works beyond for forty successive days. Heavy guns also were landed from the fleet and manned by men from Porter's command. These naval land batteries, the mortar boats, and the gunboats combined, threw about sixteen thousand shells into the city and works previous to the surrender.

The fleet co-operated in the Ohio river in the chase of five hundred miles and the recapture of Morgan the raider. They also cleared the Yazoo river, and ascended the Red river to Springfield Landing, where the news of the disaster of General Banks' army compelled them to draw back. At Grand Ecore the safety of the vessels was imperilled by the falling of the water in the river, but by the device of one of the officers they were all gotten safely over the bar. By means of the fleet the Mississippi was kept open to its mouth during the whole of this time.

In 1864 Rear-Admiral Porter was ordered to the North to command the North Atlantic Squadron, which had been greatly enlarged both for the purposes of blockade and the attack on Fort Fisher, with the object of obtaining command of the port of Wilmington. The fleet consisted of all the available vessels commanded by the best officers. It sailed in December from Hampton Roads for Beaufort, N. C. Thirty vessels, five iron-clads, and a reserve of nineteen other vessels, were made ready for the attack on the works at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. These were silenced, but the failure of General Butler to co-operate, and his withdrawal, lost the advantage for a time. Subsequently the arrival of 8500 fresh men under General Terry caused the operations to be recommenced. On the 15th of January an increased number of vessels—forty-four and a reserve of fourteen—poured an incessant fire upon the works. Fourteen hundred soldiers and marines were landed, who took part in the assault. After desperate fighting, the works were taken at 10 o'clock at night. The capture embraced that of seventy-five guns, many of them the finest of rifled pieces, and nineteen hundred prisoners. For services here rendered, Rear-Admiral Porter received the thanks of Congress and the promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral in place of Farragut, who was then made Admiral.

From 1866 to 1869 Vice-Admiral Porter has been in charge of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the inauguration of President Grant he was called to Washington to act as adviser in the Navy Department. Here he has remained until the present time, and is now called from duty in that capacity to his labors as Admiral.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The main features of the money market are unchanged. There is a steady demand for currency, but the supply, especially at the banks, is short and likely to be more scarce as the season wears on. Very few of them are discounting except for their best customers, and even then only short date paper is taken up, which for purposes of business is little better than a demand loan. Rates are very steady but not materially higher, though the tendency is unmistakably in that direction.

Gold was active and steady, with sales ranging from 116⅝@116⅞, closing at ¾. Government are dull but a fraction stronger.

The stock market continues quiet but firm. Sales of the war loan at 104½ and State sixes, 1st series, at 104½; City sixes, new, sold at 101½@⅝, and Lehigh gold loan at 88.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady; sales at 47¾. Pennsylvania was weak; sales at 58¾. Small sales of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44½.

In canal stocks the only sales were in Schuylkill preferred at 16¾. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101½	$2000 Leh Gold L...	
$500 do...is	101¾	Monday....	88
$100 Pa 6s W L Cp	104½	25 sh Penna Rls	58⅝
$1000 Read 6s, 43-80	95	2 sh E Penna R...	38½
$1000 N Penna 10s	112	100 sh Read R...ls.	47⅝

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M	116⅞	10:45 A. M	116⅞
10:20 "	116⅞	11:02 "	116⅞
10:23 "	116⅞	11:51 "	116⅞
10:38 "	116⅞		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜@112; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do., July, 1865, 110⅝@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 108⅜@109; U. S. P. RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@112. Gold, 116⅞@116¾.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CHINESE MASSACRES.

From the N. Y. World.

It would be wholly unbecoming, in the presence of the horrible details from China, to claim any credit for a resolute persistence in the distrust of the mischievous nonsense generated, it would seem, throughout the world by the Burlingame imposture. We dismiss all thoughts of the kind now that we are convinced there is an end to it, at once and forever. Let Mr. Frank Moore, who, gossip tells us, is writing Mr. Burlingame's biography, give over his work, or put to it a concluding chapter to tell that all the quackery of which poor Mr. Burlingame was the hero, and the gullible people of America the victims, has come to bloody fruition, in murder and mutilation and outrage, which the pen refuses to chronicle or the tongue to utter.

Even Boston will not buy the book unless it tells this ghastly truth. If one tithe of the reported outrages be true, then all that is left of the Embassy, wherever it is—Mr. McCleary Brown and Chih Kang and Sun Chia Ku—had better go homeward through some by-ways for fear of summary justice; and Mrs. Burlingame would do well to refund her pension, and Mr. Sumner pause before he returns the Chinese surplus We are not sure that even the cordwaining pulse of the North Adams capitalist will not quicken when he reads of the "six boxes of the charred bones of the Sisters of Mercy" being sent down the Pei-ho like so much freight; or this, which, as a touching specimen, we select from a mass of horrors:—

"One of the sisters, named Louiza (an English girl, well known in Shanghai as a devoted and faithful friend of the Chinese, and for years a patient toiler in Anglo-China hospitals and schools), escaped from the Mission when it was attacked, clad in Chinese garments. She obtained refuge in the house of a rice merchant, where she remained four hours; but upon attempting to escape to the settlement she was betrayed by her European shoes and set upon by a crowd which in a few minutes numbered hundreds. She was most shockingly abused and suffered indignities at the hands of the savages which make the heart sick. All and more than her companions had suffered was she compelled to undergo before death released her. Her body floated down the river on Wednesday a bruised and sickening witness of her cruel death."

This is in 1870; and yet it was but yesterday a pretentious jurist and eminently unsuccessful soldier, General Halleck, at the San Francisco banquet, sneered at Mr. John Quincy Adams' doctrine (the only sound one, and which was reiterated with emphasis by Lord Palmerston years afterwards), that the rules of Christian and civilized diplomacy are not always applicable to intercourse with heathen and barbarous people; and poor, credulous Mr. Martin fancied China was socially revolutionized by virtue of a bad translation of "Wheaton's International Law," made more morally efficacious by Dana's stolen notes; and ex-Consul Kiernan raved in the *Herald;* and Mr. Burlingame, with all the flourish of postprandial eloquence, told us here, there, and everywhere, and foolish people believed him, that China meant and was fit to come into the brotherhood of nations. "She meant peace and good-will and unification with the whole human race." This was less than two years ago; and now we find the official authorities of this new civilization asserting, and the gentle-hearted race believing, that foreigners come to China and reside there for the purpose of "kidnapping young boys and girls, killing them, digging out their eyes, mutilating their persons, stewing portions of their body in a huge cauldron, and packing in tin cans; after which they shipped them to Europe and America for medicinal purposes, the preparation being a pure panacea for baffling diseases."

But we are drifting with a current of thought which, for the present, it would be better to avoid. What we and the whole world have to do is to measure and face the awful actuality as it presents itself.

The first impulse is a sort of dim hope that the narrative which comes to us may be exaggerated; but there is transient consolation in this when we read the address of the Protestant missionaries and foreign residents at Shanghai to the French Consul-General, attested by responsible signatures of great weight. Putting aside the English signers, who that knows anything of China, be he a believer or a doubter as to missionary enterprise, will hesitate to place implicit confidence in such men as Robert Nelson and Edward W. Syle—gentlemen not merely devoted to the cause to which they have consecrated their lives, but fond of the Chinese, and ultra-Protestant in their theological views? The other American signers are not so well known to us, but all, no doubt, are trustworthy; and when they ask "full reparation for the past," they mean what they say. We do not know precisely the extent of outrages upon Americans; nor is it very material, as their escape from a general crusade against foreigners was purely accidental; and we rejoice to see that the nearest place of refuge to the surviving fugitives from Tien-tsin was an armed merchant vessel with an American commander, though probably flying the English flag. By this complicated outrage every treaty with the Western powers has been violated, including Mr. Burlingame's supplementary articles, for protection to this very class of victims is in all specifically stipulated. The attitude of the Western plenipotentiaries at the capital is, to say the least of it, very awkward, and news from them will be anxiously expected. The last intelligence we had of our Mr. Low was of his giving Prince Kung a patent-lever watch, and receiving in return a piece of trumpery silk. He is now a sort of hostage at Pekin, looking, we imagine, at his own timepiece with some solicitude.

Russia and France are the nations most directly involved, and though European complications may hold their hand for a time, the blow which justice demands on these brutal barbarians will fall heavily. There is a disengaged French squadron in the Eastern seas and a military force quite adequate in Cochin China. Petropaulovski is not far off, and Russia need not and will not pause. England will, of course, guard her commercial interests wisely, and with a proper selfishness; and the United States will do what the sagacity of the President prompts and the means which a radical Congress put at the command of the Secretary of the Navy will permit. As it is, our correspondents blame—how justly we don't pretend to say—Admiral Rowan (the same officer who refused boats to the Oneida) for keeping all his squadron at Hong Kong, where he expects to be relieved. Admiral Rogers is on his way there; but, inasmuch as it took him five months to go from New York to Rio Janeiro, there will be time for the complete extirpation of all Americans in Cathay before he drops his anchor in the shadow of the Victoria peak. The conspicuous wisdom of our New Jersey Secretary and Admiral Porter showed itself marvellously in the selection of the naval craft for Asiatic service. He has sent them the Colorado, a sixty-gun frigate, drawing at least twenty-two feet of water, and there is not a port or anchorage where she can float, from the Bogue forts to the Chinese wall. Such is the administrative impotence with which, at a crisis, this great nation is afflicted. At home and abroad, it is all alike.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.

From the London Saturday Review.

The success with which Germany has opened the campaign has naturally given rise to speculations and suggestions of every possible kind as to the consequences, remote or immediate, of Germany establishing an incontestable superiority over France. The *Journal Officiel* had even gone so far as to publish a manifesto addressed to all the nations of Europe, showing how very dangerous to each might be the triumph of so unscrupulous and rapacious a power as Germany. While there is yet time to give effectual aid, the *Journal Officiel* entreats the countries now neutral to stand by France, the champion of European independence. What is asked is, in plain language, that Western Europe should form a coalition not against France, but in her favor. Perhaps no effect of the reverses the French army has sustained is more curious than this. Here is the organ of the French Government, within a month of a war undertaken in lightness of heart to teach the Prussians manners and to show the world the prowess of the French army, crying out in hopeless panic to the world that these Prussians are too great and strong for any one power to contend against, and that all who want to be safe from them must unite to put them down. The Germans inspire the officials of the Third Napoleon with something of the same terror with which the vast ambition and colossal strength of the First Napoleon inspired the courts and peoples in his neighborhood. A vision is conjured up of a German empire making the Baltic a German lake. The expression which the French have on their own behalf delighted so much to apply to the Mediterranean is to be applied by the Germans, in their horrible presumption, to the sea that washes their northern shores. But this would never content the Emperor of Germany, for the French mind perceives that this would be the new title of the King of Prussia; and while it is the most harmless and natural thing in the world that France should have an Emperor, it reveals an almost superhuman insolence in the Germans that they also should have an Emperor to rule over them. The whole tone of the *Journal Officiel* in this respect is perfectly artless and sincere, and is thoroughly French. That France should domineer over her neighbors is quite in keeping with the proper order of things, and can give offence to no one. But that Germany should talk as France has been in the habit of talking, and should act as France has boasted of wishing and intending to act, is truly awful. There is no end to the dreadful fancies that such a thought suggests. The Emperor of Germany will want Holland, he will want Venice, he will want Trieste. He will bargain with Russia, and in return for ample compensation will plant the Czar at Constantinople. He will in fact play the part which Napoleon played with so much relish at Tilsit. To prevent such a catastrophe France asks for aid from those who would most suffer at the hands of a too triumphant Germany; and it may perhaps be worth while for the neutral nations to ask themselves how far these fears are imaginary, and whether, if the Germans succeeded in inflicting further defeats on France, the interests of European peace would be seriously endangered.

It is impossible for us in England to regard Europe from the same point of view in which the French regard it. To us the strength and power of Germany have a value which the French, against whom we wish they should be in some measure directed, cannot be expected to appreciate. It is for the great good of Europe, and, as we believe, to the real advantage of France itself, that there should be a neighbor of France strong enough and resolute enough to ease France of something of its restless ambition, its tall talk, and its tendency to relieve the weariness of its home politics by interfering with every one outside its borders. A nation that is a prey to revolutions, to adventurers, and to military despotism, and that avowedly looks on war as a last stake which its gamblers throw when they are hard pressed, is a constant source of peril to Europe. It is not wholesome for Europe that there should be in it a country the Prime Minister of which rushes into a totally unjustifiable war with lightness of heart. When we have said thus much we have said all that we have to say against France. That France should be really bumiliated, crippled, and powerless, would be a state of things in every way deplorable and very unwelcome to England. The French have forced on the war, and they must take the chances of the war they have provoked; but France bleeding and prostrate is a spectacle which Englishmen will regard with the most unfeigned reluctance. All that is wanted is that France should learn the lesson it so much needed, that it must leave Germany alone. But will the Germans be content to be left alone, or will they use their victories, if they continue to win them, in a spirit of arrogance and insolence, and so as to menace Europe? The French say that they will, and they have, it appears, not only said this in a general way, but they have pressed some neutral States, and more particularly Austria, Italy, and Denmark, with the argument that to join France promptly and openly is their last chance of independence. Would a wise Austrian or Italian admit the force of this argument, or not? Is the success of Germany a danger to Europe? Of all the political questions of the day, this is perhaps the one it is most desirable to answer aright. No prudent person would give other than a guarded answer. Success quickly corrupts the heart of man, and no one can speak positively as to the effect on Germany of finding itself quickly and indisputably victorious. But, so far as it is possible to form an opinion now, it may be said that the *Journal Officiel* is wrong, and that its error consists in speaking of Germans as if they were Frenchmen. Everything tends to show that all the Germans want is Germany for the Germans. They do not want to dictate to their neighbors, or to take the territory of their neighbors, or to incorporate aliens such as Belgians and Dutchmen in Germany. They only ask that Germany may be left altogether alone, to manage its own concerns, and to bind together its several parts in that degree and kind of unity which may best suit them.

No one can speak confidently as to the effects of military success on a people; but there is at any rate a very strong presumption against the notion that Germany will become an aggressive power. That Count Bismarck has often talked as if he would readily consent to see small States like Belgium sacrificed in order to carry out the projects of great powers like France and Prussia is doubtless true. But it must be remembered that none of the projects of Count Bismarck with regard to foreign nations have ever attained anything like definiteness, nor have they ever received the sanction of the King. The difference between France and Germany in this respect is very striking. It is the head of France who for years has been striving to tear up old treaties, and to propagate new ideas, very often to the great advantage of the world. It is not in his hour of misfortune that we ought to forget that Italy owes its very existence to the Emperor of the French. But still he has been plotting against the established order of things for twenty years, and his people have looked very kindly on his plotting. The *Journal Officiel* makes the fundamental mistake, in our opinion, of looking on Germans as if they were Frenchmen. The reply to its arguments is to be found in the experience of any one accustomed to mix with the natives of the two countries. Even the most temperate and modest Frenchmen are imbued with the ideas of territorial aggrandizement and foreign conquest. They are actuated unconsciously by memories of the old Napoleon days, and speak as if they had been robbed of all the territory which Napoleon won and failed to keep. Such a spirit is unknown in Germany. The Germans want all Germany to be united, but they want nothing more. A war of spoilation would be totally abhorrent to German feelings. The moral sentiment of the Germans is against wronging and bullying and preying on adjacent nations. The war with Denmark may be thought a proof to the contrary; but the Germans at least believed they were thoroughly in the right, that the Duchies were German, and had been ill-treated by a foreigner, and that they were only reclaiming their own when they took away the Duchies from Denmark. But, in any case, isolated acts may mislead us. What we rest upon is the character of the German people, which is orderly and honest and sober, and averse to military despotism and the fatigues and dangers of unnecessary war. The German army is admirably organized, and, as has just been shown, can strike swift and strong blows outside German territory. But it is essentially a defensive army, and those who compose it will not readily undertake war unless to protect themselves. It was with the utmost reluctance that the Germans went into the present war, and their only object at present seems to be to show that they are not to be invaded with impunity. The Germans may of course become intoxicated with success, but there is no symptom whatever at present that this will be the case, and they deserve fully that their past history and their national character should at least do this much for them, that neutral nations should look on their successes without jealousy or alarm.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The publication by the N. Y. *Tribune* of four columns of a graphic account of a battle fought in France last Thursday, is one of the notable incidents of modern journalism. It involved, first, the sending of a man with brains, eyes, education, and courage to the field. He must also have enough of social position and polite address to secure kindly treatment and fair opportunity to observe what is going on. His day's work done, he must telegraph to his principal at London, and he again to the home office in New York. The exploit cost some thousands of dollars, but was so well executed that Americans are better informed as to the real events and results of the battle of Gravelotte than are the inhabitants of Berlin, Paris, or London. The same triumph was achieved by the *Herald* in the Abyssinian war; and while the *Tribune* has a good right to glorify itself, the other great dailies of New York are not without their laurels in this matter of the Franco-Prussian war. Whatever of failure attaches to them arises from the mistake of supposing that Paris would be the centre of news, when, to use a very bad and yet expressive word, it "eventuated" that Paris has been for days cut off from communication with the principal field of action, and that such intelligence as came to the Government could not be safely communicated to the people.

But the least successful of our New York contemporaries has far exceeded the press of London, which, free as it is and supplied with ample brain and wealth, has not dared to invest in news to any extent that would be deemed enterprising in a prominent American newspaper. It has contented itself with what is called official news, and we need only the experience of our own war to know that private enterprise is more likely to tell the truth than any statement coming from sources which are deeply interested in the result. The authorities are compelled to be reticent if not absolutely economical in their use of truth. Paris would have been a whirlwind last Saturday had our despatches, all of which have been verified since, been placarded in its streets. The Paris despatches in the New York *Times* of recent issues show that even a keen-scented and capable correspondent was kept in compulsory ignorance of the real state of affairs at the front.

The modern paper is curiously enough returning to the original conception of its duty, which is simply to inform its readers of passing events and to explain them from day to day, not with authority or leadership, but with that weight of influence which may appertain to intelligent discussion. The editor need not be a lecturer. His personality is of small account to most of the thousands whom he addresses, but if in his writings he shows a ready comprehension of affairs and a decent power of logic, he may be presumed to be a quicker and better judge as to what has really happened than another man of equal intelligence who is absorbed in his private business. The facts he relates carry with them their own logic, and need only comment and illustration. The fairer the tone adopted, the calmer and less personal the language employed, the stronger will be the control it exercises upon public opinion. The power of a newspaper does not rest in self-assertion, certainly not in the filthy use of personalities now abandoned by all respectable sheets, and only maintained by struggling bankrupt establishments seeking to attract a notice they do not deserve, or stupidly by fellows who have no business to claim a place in a learned profession.

The tendency of journalism is toward the entire absorption of the individual in the paper. Who knows, and how few care, who wrote the magnificent battle-picture in the *Tribune* of Tuesday morning? Even Horace Greeley, with his immense power of self-assertion and the many ear-marks which distinguish his peculiar style, gets credit for hundreds of articles written by others, and the gentleman who controls the policy and news business of the *Tribune* very rarely sees his name in print. The finished scholar and accomplished writer who is the author of most of the perversely cogent "leaders" in the *World* is absolutely unknown to fame, except as he enjoys a professional reputation, a repute among journalists who are good judges of their own class, which does him high honor, and with which we presume him to be content.

Only the snobs and underlings enjoy a publicity which is necessarily a mere notoriety. No good journal can allow its fame to rest upon the personal fortunes of any man, and as a compensation to the journalist he is, by all honorable men, spared those derogatory personal allusions which he would not himself apply to others and which cannot by any possibility weaken—though they may strengthen—the intrinsic force of the argument he presents. This is a sound theory of his position. Mr. Raymond's idea—and America has known no abler journalist—was that a newspaper represents not so much its editor as the aggregate mind of its readers. If they are pure-minded and intelligent, so must be his conduct of the paper. If they are vulgar and ignorant he will be vile and personal. The rule will be found to hold good.

A WORD ABOUT PLATFORMS.

From the N. Y. World.

Within the ensuing month many State and more Congressional district conventions will be held by Democrats; and each, in accordance with usage, will promulgate a declaration of principles. It concerns the welfare and success of the party that these platforms be wisely drawn, and it may not be amiss for Democrats to bestow some reflection beforehand on the points it is proper to introduce in such declarations.

In the two last Presidential elections the Democratic party has been defeated by maladroit platforms. In its aim and purpose, a political platform is an electioneering manifesto—a document intended, first, to hold the party together on a basis which all its members can accept, and, secondly, to furnish an easy bridge on which citizens outside of the organization can come over and strengthen it by reinforcements. The tune should therefore be pitched in a low key. The declaration should contain nothing to which the whole party cannot readily assent, otherwise it obstructs the first of these objects; and it should not attempt to drive the wedge blunt end foremost, or it will repel instead of winning proselytes.

The Democratic national platforms of 1864 and 1868 fatally erred in both these particulars. They were not broad enough even for the party, and contained no room for proselytes. The anti-war plank of the platform of 1864 was felt to be so damaging that the candidate virtually abjured it in his letter accepting the nomination. There was a self-stultifying incongruity in nominating a distinguished and popular general on an anti-war platform. In 1868 the platform and the candidate were also out of harmony. Governor Seymour had, within the preceding three months, made vigorous speeches against the greenback theory, and yet he was placed on a platform endorsing it. The platform was in direct collision with the avowed opinions of the candidate. But a more fundamental objection to it was that it was too narrow for any party to stand on that expected within the ensuing five months to be a majority. There was at that time no majority that accepted its principles, and no probability that such a majority could be created previous to the election.

The Republican party has generally managed these matters more adroitly and successfully. Instead of avowing all they wished to accomplish, and all they hoped their party would ultimately grow to, they have been careful to insert the sharp end of the wedge, well knowing that if it could not be driven to the but in that way it could not at all. They declared at first that they only aimed to exclude slavery from the Territories; but they ended by abolishing it in the States. When they were soliciting support for abolition, they disclaimed any intention of making voters of the freedmen; but they nevertheless gave them the suffrage as soon as they were strong enough. In their last national platform they declared that the regulation of the elective franchise in the loyal States belonged to the people of those States; but as soon as they had carried the election they undertook to regulate it in all the States by Federal authority. If they had begun where they left off, they never could have had any success, nor even have formed a party capable of making a figure in politics. When public opinion is set moving even so feebly in any direction, its natural tendency is to go on. A party in the flush of success may do things which would have shocked many of its own members in an earlier stage. When a train of cars is started from the station the utmost force of the engine can give it only a slow motion at first, but its velocity increases by a continued application of the same power, and in a short time it goes shooting forward on its track at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. In politics success propagates itself and breeds new successes. A party in power may safely do things on which it could not have ventured without ruin so long as it was a candidate for public favor.

"The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." The Democratic platform builders may learn something from the history of the Republican party during the period while it was rising to power and gradually developing its policy. During that period its platforms were always accommodated to those who marched with the rear; but it always turned out that the rear soon passed the position lately occupied by the advance, and the progress of the party was on and on. "It is the first step that costs." When men are deliberating whether they will act with a different party, the way needs to be smoothed; but after the old connection has been broken, a series of political victories in which they have participated has more effect than argument in opening their minds. We hope the Democratic platforms this year will be broad enough for the whole party to stand upon, with some room for new-comers. We may safely trust to the tendency of victorious parties to advance to the full length of their principles when they are fairly on the march.

SHEPHERD AND SHEEP.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The beautiful language of the Scripture which characterizes the Deity as a shepherd leading his flock, has been applied to the pastors of Congregational churches. In the East, the sheep, we are told, really follow the shepherd—in our modern ecclesiastical arrangements, the individual who carries the crook walks behind, and if the rams and ewes of the society do not like his driving, they turn about and drive him. To drop all metaphor, we do not know anything more mournful than the spectacle of a clergyman badgered and worried by those to whom he is appointed as a teacher of truth. It is such an absurd solecism. It is such a ridiculous perversity. It is such a droll putting of the cart before the horse. As we gaze upon it we follow the example of the Widow of Ephesus. We laugh with one eye and we weep with the other. We are alive to the distressing character of the fuss; but, in spite of ourselves, we cannot help giggling at the fun.

A scene of a kind which has become not uncommon upon this continent occurred in the Church of the Atonement, in Chicago, on Sunday, the 14th instant. It is the misfortune of the Rev. Dr. Thayer, the shepherd of this church, to have a chronic quarrel with that part of the flock called vestrymen. He is accused of making "ill-timed and unnecessary remarks in his sermons." Nor does the church under his ministry "grow" as it should, to the great detriment of the treasury. Wherefore the vestrymen held a meeting and voted to ask Dr. Thayer to resign; and, should he refuse to do so, to turn him out. Although not officially served with this document, Dr. Thayer obtained a copy of it, and on the aforesaid Sunday, in full congregation, he expressed his mind, which was not a pacific or complimentary mind, of the aforesaid vestrymen. The account before us says that he was "pale with rage;" but can we imagine a gentle shepherd thus disregarding the Arcadian simplicities of his calling? Dr. Thayer, in substance, said that he did not believe that a majority of the sheep wished him to resign; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, he wouldn't. It was then that the vestrymen rose to do battle, and such a bleating never was heard in the fold before. Some were for having a vote at once taken on the subject, and some declared that such a course would be "illegal and revolutionary." Large numbers of people sprung to their feet. Dozens were gesticulating and talking together. Some swore (so to speak) that there should be a vote. Others affirmed that there should not. "The church," says the report of the affair, "was filled with noise and confusion." There was hesitation in some faces, and wrath in others. Altogether, it was quite a carnal scene, and what might have happened we tremble to think (possibly manslaughter) if one of the vestrymen, who bears the strong and strident name of Stridiron, had not, with admirable presence of mind, ordered everybody to leave the sacred edifice. He spake and was obeyed. The ferocious altercation was renewed upon the sidewalk, and then the whole flock went home to the subduing pasturage of their Sunday dinners, to allay by their pleasant nibblings, and by either still or strong waters, the partisan fervors of this extraordinary occasion. What will come of all this we do not know; but should there be an actual physical contest, we shall try to chronicle the fearful fact.

It has been generally conceded, in all ages of Christianity, that "Brethren should dwell together in unity;" but, somehow, in all ages they have sadly failed to do so; and church quarrels were never more common than at the present time. Being ourselves, although secular, great lovers of peace and harmony (when the same can be maintained without compromising principle), we wish that the fact were otherwise; and it does not lessen our regret to observe that more than a moiety of church squabbles seem to be about things which are not of the least consequence.

A REPUBLIC FOR GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The successes of the German armies in the present war may undoubtedly tend to increase the popularity of the House of Hohenzollern for a time; but there can scarcely be any doubt that a republic, and not an empire, is the form of government towards which the people are gravitating. It is impossible that united Germany can long remain subject to a monarch who still clings to the principle which cost Charles I his life. The German people are now too powerful to be held in leading strings, and the degree of culture which exists among them is too high to admit of a repetition of those despotic measures which Count Bismarck has so often put in force. Count Bismarck has, indeed, been made an instrument for the accomplishment of a great work, but his usefulness will have passed away with the close of the present war. From that time the German people will have freed themselves from external enemies, and they will be enabled to apply their undivided energies to the task of constructing a government calculated to develop the liberal ideas which really animate the nation. The war has not only paralyzed the only formidable foe which stood in the way of Germany, but it has obliterated sectional differences. The grand idea of "unity" was never so fully realized by our own people as during and after our late war, and the sense of danger to Germany has had a similar effect upon the minds of the German people. They see plainly enough that their own political differences are unimportant compared with the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the world. They will soon see that in a republic lies their surest guarantee of future prosperity and power, and it is not too much to hope that Austria will one day form an integral part of that republic.

In that case, the two greatest Governments in the world will challenge admiration as the direct work of the people's hands. Under a republic, there need be scarcely any limit to the progress of Germany. No one can doubt that she would at any time be prepared to repel assaults from without. Republics always know how to defend themselves. The existence of the House of Hohenzollern is now an anachronism. It is the indomitable spirit of a great nation which has waged the present arduous contest, not the genius of a king or his advisers. Whatever may be the plans of Bismarck, we do not believe that the German people intend this war to be one of aggrandizement or spoliation. The only want "Germany for the Germans,"—to cause it to be understood by the world, once for all, that Germany must not be put up as a prize for Imperial or political gamblers. Bismarck's ambition has thus far exceeded that of his countrymen, and the war will probably teach him that with the accomplishment of German unity the great bulk of the people will be fully satisfied. As a Minister, he is still far from being universally popular—as the fact that he has been obliged to suppress sixty-seven newspapers in North Germany, for making disagreeable comments, sufficiently attests. "I have no love for the preaching old drill-sergeant who is called King of Prussia," writes a German to a foreign journal, "or for the audacious conspirator who pulls his wires. This conspirator and his rival conspirator, Louis Bonaparte, stand in my affections pretty much on a par. Both play their own game, and are obstacles to better things. I am a republican. I desire a republic for every country in Europe. I believe no country of Europe is so fitted to be a republic as Germany." That is the true idea, and it will govern the future of politics in Germany. Under a republic the nation itself, and not kings or ministers, would reap the advantages of the vast sacrifices it has made. Let us hope that the present generation will witness the displacement both of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

WHO RULES THIS COUNTRY?

From the N. Y. Sun.

On Saturday last the steamer Florida, formerly United States steamer Penguin, was seized by the United States Marshal for this district, on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. As the Marshal is merely the executive of competently issued mandates, and as the Hon. Hamilton Fish declared on Monday last, at his country-seat at Garrisons, that he knew nothing of the seizure until he read an account of it in that morning's paper, the order of seizure must have issued from one of the Davises—either from the Assistant Secretary of State, of Boston and Erie fame, or from Noah Davis, of McFarland trial notoriety.

The order of seizure was made on the complaint of the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Spanish Consul at this port, and said complaint was based upon the affidavit of a person "who," as the District Attorney states, "does not wish his name to appear."

At the time of seizure the vessel was being loaded with merchandise for Vera Cruz by General Darr. Of course the Spanish Minister chose to suspect that she was loading arms for the Cuban patriots. We know that the decision of the Washington Cabinet last October was that the shipment of arms and munitions of war from our ports was not prohibited to either party to the Cuban struggle, and that the question of the duty of this Government to interfere could arise only when "an expedition of armed men or armed vessels, or of vessels fitted and prepared and intended for naval warfare, is started in any of our ports." Both the President and the Secretary have in public documents not only stated that the representatives of the Cuban patriots had the right to ship arms to Cuba, but have even, in not very measured terms, inculpated the Junta of this city for not shipping them in a manner by which the neutrality laws were not violated. As the Florida was not an "armed vessel," and as she was not "being fitted, prepared, or intended for naval warfare," her seizure was illegal.

The case, however, is far worse. By the facts it appears that Don Lopez Roberts may call upon any member of the bootblack brigade "who does not wish his name to appear," get him for five dollars to sign an affidavit, and on the strength of it—without being obliged to furnish any security for damages should the charges not be substantiated—hinder any vessel from leaving any port in the United States.

If this be so it is time our merchants were aware of it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 30 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening Joseph Myers, a German, fell from the steps of No. 259 North Fifth street, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—There is at present lying at one of the shipyards in New Bedford, Connecticut, a vessel undergoing repairs, which was built at Philadelphia in 1801 by the celebrated merchant, Stephen Girard.

—A select audience assembled last evening at Courtland Saunders College to hear a lecture by William McKibben, on "Glitter vs. Gold."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116¾.

—President Grant will return to Washington for a day or two, after September 1, when a Cabinet meeting will be held.

—Vice-Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral of the Navy, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral Farragut.

—A most gratifying increase in our trade with Brazil since 1865 is shown by a return just completed by the Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department.

—An envoy sent by Spain for the purpose of consulting with the Cuban revolutionary leaders as to the terms on which they will accept a declaration of peace, arrived in New York on Wednesday.

—Jacob W. Pierce, one of the leading capitalists of Massachusetts, while driving from Waltham to Brookline, on Wednesday night, was shot at, it is supposed, by a robber. His horse took fright, and he was thrown out and sustained injuries resulting in his death.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE GRAND INVASION—IMPEDING THE PROGRESS—"ALL MEANS TO CRUSH"—EPERNAY TO BE EVACUATED—THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

PARIS, Aug. 25—Evening.—The *Figaro* of this evening contains the following:—

A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay to-night, states that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons.

Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Chalons. The contest commenced at 3 A. M., and the news reached Chalons and Epernay about 3 P. M. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumor the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

Orders have been given to evacuate Epernay to-morrow.

The trains going east on the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line.

The *Opinion Nationale* says "that to all who think more of any other thing than driving the Prussians from the soil of France, it recommends the perusal of the following passage from the published Prussian plan of attack:—

"Paris will never be in our power unless owing to political circumstances or moral reasons, which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates."

"Political circumstances," says the *Opinion*, "mean revolution, and moral reasons mean treachery."

The council of Ministers was in session half of to-day. It has been declared by the Committee of Defense that, upon the approach of the enemy, all of the provisions in the departments of the Seine and Marne, and in the environs of Paris, must be destroyed. So, great haste is urged on farmers to store their produce in the Government warehouses in the city before the enemy can seize it.

All the animals in the Zoological garden in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed. Part of them have been retained here and part sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of great value.

More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday, taking plans of the works along the bank of the river Loire. Others have been arrested here, and some have been detected with the troops of MacMahon.

A remittance has been received from Dublin in aid of wounded French soldiers. The Empress Eugenie acknowledges the contribution in a note, in which she says, "This offering to wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act and your wishes for the success of our arms and happiness of the Imperial family have profoundly touched his Majesty."

The Prussian troops closely surround Strasburg, yet a Government treasurer managed to escape with over 12,000,000 francs.

A Prussian colonel has written to Emile de Girardin, offering a wager that he will be in Paris on September 15. Girardin has published the letter, and announces his acceptance of the wager.

The Belgian Minister here, says the journals, has good authority from his Government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through Belgian territory had been permitted or attempted.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning says the sum of all the news received at the Ministry of the Interior is that the Prussians have pushed their reconnoissance into the department of the Marne, and even into the town of Chalons. The prefect of the department of the Upper Marne announced that a portion of the northern arrondisement of Vassy, near St. Dizier, is occupied by Prussian forces.

Orders have been given that the march of the Prussians be opposed by every obstacle which the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the systematic measures which will be executed under the direction of engineer officers sent out by the Government. Official warning is given that the Minister of the Interior will be forced to apply the law regulating the press with the utmost vigor, if certain journals, in spite of representations made by the Government, continue to publish full details of the movements of troops and the composition of the armies.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday a motion of M. Keratry to enlarge the Committee on Defense was discussed. Keratry defended his proposal, and M. Duvernois replied.

M. Favre declared that the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal mismanagement to which the Chamber had been forced to submit. This should, he said, be answered. It is to maintain a dynasty that the country must fight— (The remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar and tumult which these words caused.)

M. Buffet said the only question now was how to drive the foreigners from our soil. This was received with great applause, and the close of the debate was ordered by a vote of 110 to 55.

The proposition of M. Keratry was then rejected by a vote of 106 to 40.

M. Gambetta demanded the news of the war, and especially concerning a battle and the position of the Prussians.

A despatch from Rheims, dated August 23, says:—

It was supposed that the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and, well supported by the quadrilateral composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville, and Metz, would await an attack. It was not expected that any important engagement would occur within two days. The Emperor quitted Courcelles last night and goes to Brame, near Soissons. Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

The grain mills in the valley of the Seine and the Marne, and all their contents which could not be removed, have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the roads and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies. They will burn or destroy such provisions as they are unable to remove or store out of reach of the Prussians. Prussian scouts have appeared at Chalons and also at St. Menehould. The prefect of the latter town and all the railway officials have left the place.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"As the season is so far advanced, the Government has concluded not to give blouses to the Garde Mobile. The blouses will be replaced by warmer woollen garments, and the prefects have received orders to have them made where the troops are raised. This measure, in a sanitary point of view, is excellent, and, besides, will give work to a large number of people whom the war has reduced to idleness and destitution."

Advices from Montmedy, dated August 21, say that 500 Prussian cavalry have cut the railway at Autun.

La Liberte says the Emperor, on the opening of the Chambers on January 18, 1869, assured France that the military laws which were to be proposed and the appropriations to be asked for, would place the country in a condition to meet all emergencies. Are we not right in saying that he who uttered this and similar misstatements on that occasion is responsible for the present disaster? And what an overwhelming responsibility before France invaded, before Europe astounded, and before history!

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·20 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 6·42 | HIGH WATER..... 1·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug. 16
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Aug. 18
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 27
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, Kingston, Ja., G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Br. brig Hermes, Lees, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Ella Hay, Haskell, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Comet, Dow, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, do.
Schr Addie Murchie, Simpson, Gloucester, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr Erie, Stuart, Portsmouth, do.
Schr H. L. Holway, Thompson, Portsmouth, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Boston, do.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trine, Boston, do.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, Boston, do.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Gloucester, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Northup, Providence, do.
Schr A. Fuller, Henderson, Salem, do.
Schr E. Everman, Floyd, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. Murchie, Craig, Portland, do.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr A. Johnson, Young, New York, do.
Schr Yuba, Gallagher, New York, do.
Schr C. O'Rourke, Murrell, Williamsburg, do.
Schr J. Fitzpatrick, Bailey, Salem, do.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, Neponset, do.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr William Alter, Brown, Portland, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Boston, do.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Bangor, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr F. K. Lockwood, Lockwood, Boston, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Portsmouth, do.
Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, Somerset, do.
Schr E. D. Sawyer, Keene, Boston, do.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, Boston, Weld, Rice & Co.
Schr E. Williams, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Norwich, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Jarvis, Providence, do.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Danversport, do.
Schr Kent Hall, Thompson, Washington, do.
Schr C. B. McFarland, McFarland, Newport, do.
Barge H. Coutant, Coutant, New York, do.
Barge Thos. Herbine, Wolfe, do. do.
Barge Lough Foyle, Cawley, do. do.
Barge Ella Sailor, Taylor, do. do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 69, Byerly, N. York, do.
Barge Floating Dove, Ginnis, do. do.
Barge Kate Mayer, Mayer, do. do.
Barge A. E. Driebelbiss, Armstrong, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Record, Colfer, 53 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Bessie North, Faulkner, 55 days from Santander, with old railroad iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Caro, Beals, 4 days from Perth Amboy, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Mariposa, Nevins, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston, with fish to order.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, 3 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr John Snay, Tilton, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nickerson.
Schr Ida Lewis, Eustis, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, 6 days fm Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, 7 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, from New York.
Schr Eliza Williams, Corson, from New York.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Fall River.
Schr S. S. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Corson, Corson, from Salem.
Schr Ella Hay, Haskell, from Providence.
Schr L. A. Rose, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr Marion Gage, Heathers, from Boston.
Schr Erie, Stewart, from New York.
Schr Helen Holway, Holway, from New York.
Schr Vrale, Clever, from New York.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Haskell, from Boston.
Schr Henry, Merritt, from Boston.
Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr Amelia S. Ireland, Townsend, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 25.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Enterprise, with iron ore, for Wilmington.
F. Bachelder, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 25.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, eastward.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 26.—The Mary and Emma, with coal, for New York, leaves to-day. The Alanson Post, with coal, for New York, left yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 25—10·10 A. M.—The pilot boat Howard reports as follows:—Passed in yesterday, schrs St. Croix, from Gardiner, and Wm. Wilson, from Boston; also, a bark, name unknown.
Brig Tubal Cain went to sea yesterday. A large three-masted schooner is going out.
4·10 P. M.—A large ship is coming in the Capes.
Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 90.

MEMORANDA.

Schr City of Mexico, Timmerman, at Havana 23d inst. from Vera Cruz, to sail 25th for New York.
Steamer De Soto, Norton, cleared at New Orleans 20th inst. for New York.
Steamers Guiding Star, Hildreth, for Havre, and Clyde, Hunter, for Charleston, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Steamer Varuna, Spencer, at Galveston 16th inst. from New York.
Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, s'd from Newburyport 23d inst., at 10 A. M.
Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 23d instant.
Bark Scud, Crosby, from Philadelphia, before reported towed into Gibraltar, derelict, had struck on Cape Spartel, lost rudder, and received other damage. The captain and crew were at Tangier Aug. 7, on the way to Gibraltar.
Br. bark J. S. Winslow, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Brig Erie, Sears, hence, at Galveston 16th inst.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Br. schr R. J. Leonard, Healey, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 22d inst.
Br. schr Iris, Buckhard, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 22d inst.
Schr Vesta, for Philadelphia, sailed fm St. Marys, Ga., 16th inst.
Schr Evergreen, Bunce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 23d inst.
Schr Rachel S. Miller, Armstrong, hence, at Fall River 22d inst.
Schr William P. Cox, Newell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schr James W. Haig, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst.
Schr Rapidan, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,

5 24 tu6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS, Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers, COSTING FROM $50 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO., No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS 10 15 fmh DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

BREAKWATER AT BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the substructure of a breakwater at Block Island, R. I., for local purposes.

It will begin at a point on shore near "Sand's Landing," on the southeast part of the island, and be built out to and along a line joining "Clay Head" and "Five Foot Rock." Its total length will be about three hundred (300) feet beyond the low water line. The greatest depth of water on the line of the breakwater is at its sea extremity, where there is sixteen (16) feet at mean low water. From thence shoreward the bottom slopes up gradually to high water mark, the bottom being smooth sand, underlaid with clay. The mean rise and fall of the tide is three and one-quarter (3¼) feet.

The substructure of the breakwater will be stone simply dropped into the water so as to form a slope of three (3) base to one (1) perpendicular on the side towards the sea and one (1) base to one (1) perpendicular on the side towards the land, and to be thirty (30) feet wide at mean low water level. The work must be begun at the shore end and be finished up to mean low water level as it progresses from the shore.

The stone must be granite, of the best quality so far as durability is concerned, and in pieces weighing not less than one and one-quarter (1¼) ton, without regard to shape, except that there must be no slabs or thin pieces.

It is believed that this work can be done by vessels unloading their cargoes on the spot. In ordinary weather vessels can lie in the roadstead with perfect safety, though there will be times, in the earlier progress of the work ot least, when much time must be lost. The worst storms are from the southeast, and during storms from that quarter the roadstead is untenable for vessels of any class.

To complete the whole structure about fifty thousand tons of stone will be required, but at present the funds appropriated will, it is estimated, pay for no more than ten thousand tons. Proposals will be received only for the smaller amount, and no contract will be entered into for work to be performed after the 30th day of June, 1871.

Payments will be made monthly, reserving ten (10) per centum till the contract is fulfilled.

Proposals must state price per ton at which the stone will be furnished and put in the breakwater, which price must include all charges whatsoever against the United States.

The stone must be deposited by the contractor, under the supervision of an engineer designated by the undersigned for that duty.

Proposal earliest time at which work will be begun after acceptance of proposal. Work once begun must be prosecuted with all practical diligence.

Each proposal must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. Blank forms for proposals and guarantees will be furnished by this office on application, and any other information practicable to give.

The object of this advertisement being to give every responsible and capable party an opportunity to bid for the work, and to secure to the public the greatest amount of work with the funds appropriated, the right is reserved to reject any and all bids if these objects are not thereby obtained.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for building Breakwater at Block Island, R. I."

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

8 15 5w†

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York. AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 900 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less or any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.

The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.

The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.

It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.

There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

8 19 6t

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery			Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 5 5

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,200·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
146,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	146,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,205,970·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	123,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·93
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4705. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$166,316·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,552,100·04

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THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	58,798
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,508
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00 CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

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Nathro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23†

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. FRIDAY NIGHT, August 26. SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Boucicault's Great Racing Drama, THE FLYING SCUD. In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILOR'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas. A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY: OR, GOING TO THE RACES. Saturday, Flying Scud Matinee.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

WHO COMMANDS THE PRUSSIANS?

Before the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia, the military superiority of the former power was admitted on all sides almost without hesitation. It was believed that the French army was better organized, better drilled, better officered, and inspired with more of the genuine military spirit than any in the world. The manner in which the Prussians fought in the war with Denmark and Austria only a few years ago inspired the belief that France had found her match now if ever, and while it was considered almost a certainty that the French would achieve the first victories and force the Prussians to carry on the war on their own soil, there were many who were willing to take heavy odds in favor of the ultimate triumph of the latter. All this is changed now, and in view of the splendid performances of the Prussians, it is amusing to read some of the criticisms of their military system which were current but a few weeks ago. A specimen of the kind of disparagement to which the Prussians were subject is found in the following paragraph from a letter written from Paris to the Cincinnati *Commercial* by one of its editors, Mr. Murat Halstead, which has been going the rounds of the newspapers for a week or two:—

"The Prussian army is weighed down by a hideous aristocracy of officers. The real generals are not, according to appearances, put in command. A parcel of princes are nominally at the head of the several corps. The great Moltke has always a stupid prince or two at his back, just as the great Bismarck has been compelled to bear on his broad shoulders the ponderous and vain old King, who goes along with his army and thinks he commands it."

If the Prussian army is weighed down by a hideous aristocracy of officers, it certainly bears the weight gracefully. The probabilities are, however, that Mr. Halstead studied the Prussian military organization too much from an entirely Parisian standpoint, and that, like the Frenchmen who imagined that they were going on a little summer holiday excursion, in which the advancement of the glory of France and the humiliation of Prussia would be the pleasant incidentals, he has learned a thing or two by this time that he never knew before. The "ponderous and vain old King" is certainly with his army, but there has been no utterance of his thus far to show that he considers himself the real leader of his forces; and if he has not the ability to command an army himself, he possesses wisdom enough to select somebody who has brains enough to do the real work of directing the campaign. In this he may be advantageously compared with the French Emperor, who has made a muddle of his affairs by attempting to play the *role* of "*mon once*."

It is possible, but not probable, that the Prussian princes who have, nominally at least, thus far led their armies in a splendid series of victories, are stupid fellows, with real soldiers at their elbows to tell them what to do; but as armies are not, as a general rule, commanded with distinguished success in this manner, we are forced to the conclusion that the Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles are generals of real ability, even if they do happen to be princes. It is the fashion nowadays to disparage loyalty at all points; but, *per se*, there is no good reason why a prince should not be a man of brains as well as one who has not royal blood in his veins, and although we are good republicans, it is rather gratifying than otherwise to see the Prussian princes proving themselves to be something more than ornamental figure-heads.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The war between Prussia and France has so overshadowed all subjects of minor importance that the troubles of Spain and Cuba have almost been lost sight of. Spain, which was the immediate cause of the conflict, sits waiting for something to turn up in her favor, so that she can wind up the work of her revolution and establish a permanent government, while in Cuba the counter revolution still continues nominally, although the clash of arms has almost ceased to be heard in that quarter. That the Cubans have not been able to achieve any permanent advantages against the almost imbecile attempts to subdue them made by the Spanish forces, is a disappointment to their well-wishers in the United States; but people who cannot help themselves when they have such an opportunity as was presented to the Cubans can scarcely expect much beyond sympathy from their neighbors. As the matter now stands the Cubans appear totally unable to achieve their independence, while the Spaniards are equally incompetent to establish their authority over the island as heretofore. There is nothing to be gained by prolonging such a situation as this, and it is for the best interests of all parties that the insurrection should terminate at as early a day as possible. In view of the complication of affairs in Europe, Spain would doubtless be only too glad to conclude the contest with her colony, so that she may be able to avail herself of her whole military force in case of any emergency that may arise out of the Franco-Prussian quarrel; and if the Cubans are not in a position to demand their independence, they certainly ought to be able to conclude a peace on equitable terms and to exact conditions that will prevent a continuance of the tyrannical policy on the part of the mother country that caused the insurrection. If the Cubans had been half as much in earnest as were the American colonies in their contest with Great Britain they would have succeeded in driving the Spaniards from their island long ago. But the fact is that all the Latin races lack stamina and moral purpose, and it is far better that Cuba should be given up to Spain again than that a cruel and bloodthirsty but utterly unprofitable contest should be continued. We hope, therefore, it is true as reported, that Spain has sent a special agent to consult with the leaders of the insurrection and learn what terms they will accept.

The sending of such an envoy is a practical confession of weakness on the part of Spain; and if the Cubans had hitherto shown themselves able to do more than carry on a guerilla warfare, it might be an encouragement for them to continue their resistance to the bitter end. There are few persons in the United States, however, who have attentively watched the progress of the Cuban insurrection, who would not advise the people of the island to accept generous terms from the mother country if they are offered. It is possible that the rumor of the arrival of the Spanish agent in this country may be unfounded; but in view of the peculiar situation of affairs both in Spain and in Cuba, it is at least likely to be true, and if true it ought to lead to important results.

PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.

People used to have plenty of time, and even some to spare, but now, when invention is racked to the utmost for all sorts of plans to save time, there seems to be none left. The modern boast of annihilating it appears to be actually being realized; and what the world will do for a supply after a few more centuries of improvement is really a matter for anxious consideration.

Centuries ago our semi-savage ancestors despatched a short note of compliment on a log of wood, or a sheepskin, or some slight matter of that sort. Now we have "adhesive" envelopes ready stamped, and paper with printed addresses, yet we cannot find time to write our letters. To ease this pressure fashion has invented a science of cards by which a corner turned up or down becomes terribly significant, and "p. p. c." and other hieroglyphics assume mystic import, while a cabalistic monogram, unreadable to the uninitiated, means "at home," and is understood to explain that your friend is to be married and expects you to come to see him in a new coat and bring some silver with you.

But all these contrivances are insufficient, and the Prussian Post Office Department has struck upon a plan for expediting correspondence that promises to be very convenient.

The new invention is called the correspondence card, and is a card bearing the Post Office stamp with a blank space on the face for the address, while the back of the card is left for the note or communication. These cards will be sold stamped for the mere price of the stamp, or unstamped for the cost of production. The communication and address may be written in pencil, printed, lithographed, etc., according to fancy, and may be signed or unsigned at will. Places for writing will, when possible, be furnished at the Post Offices, and all carriers will be ready to furnish the cards.

The one objection to this new form for correspondence is that the letter will, of course, be open, that he that runs may read, but as the carriers and postmen have to run pretty fast nowadays, it is not probable that they will have much time to spend in reading, and many communications on business, and even upon social or domestic matters, could be without injury exposed to the accidental danger of being perused by a post office official.

The Prussian post office, in announcing the introduction of these cards, urges their use upon business men for the transmission of orders, etc., in the confidence that they will speedily become popular as a matter of convenience, from the fact that they can be carried in a pocket-book as readily as visiting cards.

If the despatches sent over the cable last night are not grossly incorrect, the bulk of MacMahon's army has marched to the relief of Bazaine. These reports do not imply that a junction of the two wings of the French army has already been effected, but only that they are in such proximity as to act in co-operation for defensive or offensive operations, or at least to expose the Prussians, who are investing Metz, to the danger of having a simultaneous assault upon their front and rear.

The Prussian advance upon the capital has at least had the effect of impeding the transportation of reinforcements and supplies from Paris to the French armies in front, and if MacMahon ventures too far towards the Moselle, it is possible that all his lines of communication with the capital may be cut off.

The central point of interest continues to be the battle-ground of last week and the adjacent country. It is in that region that a decisive conflict is most likely to occur, and in no other quarter have the French a chance of retrieving the disasters of the campaign.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is earnestly urging the Republicans of the hopeless district of York, Cumberland, and Perry to nominate a straight Republican candidate for Congress to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Cameron, and enable Haldeman to be re-elected. When the Republicans shall have burnt their fingers in obedience to Cameron's strategy, Haldeman, being winner, can be jolly. But if the Republicans shall not rush their fingers into the fire, what then? For particulars, inquire of the Republican United States Senator who is struggling to elect a Democratic Congressman against the wishes of the Democratic party.

The Lower Bay nuisance still continues in the environs of New York—that is to say the bodies of thousands of dead dogs, cats, and horses have been washed on the shores adjacent to luxurious country seats and suburban villages, and the air for miles around Manhattan is tainted with poisonous effluvia. Thus rottenness prevails without as well as within the metropolis, and health and life are wantonly sacrificed to ensure profits on a New York offal contract.

The Emperor who lately held all France in awe has now fallen so low that there are none to do him reverence. In the French Chambers yesterday, the Republicans protested against a fight for his dynasty, while one Parisian journal denounced him as the sole author of the present calamities, and another insisted that he must be kept away from headquarters, because his presence at the front was a sure presage of defeat; and to crown his disgrace, it is reported that Eugenie pitches into him sharply for not exposing his precious person on the battle-field, or, in other words, for being a coward as well as a criminal blunderer. It is impossible that a man so thoroughly unfitted for the leadership of France can resume that position. Despised by the army, hated by the people, and reproached by his own party of Imperialists, it is high time that he sought refuge in obscurity, and left armies and governments to men who are more capable of managing them.

The Convention of Republicans in favor of minority representation will meet at Reading on Wednesday next. The minority counties are especially urged to send delegates, but delegates will be welcomed from any section of the State who sympathize with the movement. We notice that the convention that elected the Berks delegates complimented Cameron and Scott, and active efforts are now being made to pervert the whole effort into licking the hands which have smitten the earnest Republicans of the Democratic counties. The chief complaint of the true men of the minority districts is that the patronage of these sections has been bartered by the Senators to pay individual debts, and often in defiance of the wishes of the party. The Republicans of the minority counties should understand that some of the active men apparently enlisted with them have already contracted to sell out and deliver the whole convention.

A despatch from Paris states that orders have been given for laying waste the country near the capital, and that valuable flour mills have already been destroyed, while extraordinary pains have been taken to place the rare zoological curiosities in the Bois de Boulogne in a place of safety. The underlying idea of this defensive strategy appears to be that it matters little how many families may be made homeless or how many of such commonplace things as barns and mills may be burned up, if deer, antelope and giraffes do not fall into the hands of the Prussians. The rescue of a hippopotamus is deemed an object of more moment than the preservation of the homesteads of ten thousand families, and if King William can only be kept from driving back to Berlin a gigantic elephant, Paris little recks how many peasants may be plunged into hopeless poverty.

The Republicans of Lancaster vote on Saturday for Congressional, Legislative, and other candidates, and the contest has been singularly animated. If half is true that is published by the local papers against the various candidates, every man pressing for a nomination much more merits a cell in the penitentiary than a seat at Washington or Harrisburg; and according to the history the several editors give of each other, all of them should have been reposing behind iron bars years ago. The District Attorney should present at least fifty bills to the next Grand Jury, if the newspapers are at all credible, and promptly move for an enlargement of the county jail. Editors and candidates generally should be indicted in the name of the Republican party, unless honesty has entirely ceased to vegetate in the Old Guard.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

COOL

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

COLORED CAMP MEETING
AT
EVERETT GROVE, MEDIA,
the camp to be continued for several days. Trains will leave the depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, on SUNDAY, Aug. 28, 1870, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates.
8 26 2t* WILLIAM MAXWELL, Minister.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."
The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city.
All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.
The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock.
Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.
Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,
General Superintendent.
W. W FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer,
8 26 5t] No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 f 4p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 5) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2[FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 308 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES
FOR SALE AT
POPULAR
PRICES
AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.
More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST
Awful Reduction!
For the sake of closing out
The balance of the summer stock,
The public shall have this stock at their own price.
We will not stand about a few dollars, now.
Come and see the gooos, and how we have marked them down.
No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere.
No finer suits than these in the world.
No more beautiful fits than these.
Cheaper than ever.
Come! Come!
COME!
Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 8 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright,
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. E. GOULD,
8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

237 SOUTH STREET.—TO CLOSE OUT BY 1st of September, bargains in Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, previous to taking stock of fall goods.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Ladies trim your Hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
817 wfm6t No. 237 SOUTH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Veiveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
WILL GIVE A
GRAND EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH,
SATURDAY, August 27, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF at 7½ o'clock A. M.,
BY SPECIAL TRAIN over Camden and Burlington County and New Jersey Southern Railroads,
Giving parties EIGHT HOURS AT LONG BRANCH, and an opportunity of viewing the Trotting Matches at Monmouth Park, and the Encampment and Dress Parade of the celebrated
NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT,
Colonel James Fisk, Jr., Commanding.
Fare for the Excursion.....$2 50
Tickets will positively be limited; they should therefore be purchased at an early date. They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the excursion, at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 955 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 601 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion, and on the morning of the Excursion. [8 25 9t

GRAND VISITATION OF THE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
(in full uniform)
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON
FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,
remaining until
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.
The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arragements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M.,
ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING.
Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.
SATURDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.
At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.
SUNDAY.
Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, will lead in devotion in the Methodist Church.
MONDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.
Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.
General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.
Round trip tickets, good from Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, inclusive, $3.
See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
SEPTEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 6 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. | Paris.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL
AND
Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

THE COAL BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARried on at No. 507 S. BROAD Street and No. 1113 WASHINGTON Avenue, by the late firm of Branson & Bro., will be continued by the surviving partner, David Branson, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BRO. A good assortment of the best qualities of Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Bituminous coal always on hand, carefully prepared and promptly delivered, at moderate prices. 8 23 6t

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at owest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARC

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 12 W. STRONG.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. 8 13 to 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths3m*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

Ganymede.

One of these days I shall publish a book, entitled "Ganymede's Handbook; or, Hints to Waiters." I presume that the waiters of New York city are no worse than those of any other city of the Union, but there are more of them, and so, quantitively, they may be said to be much worse. I admire their remarkable memories. I do reverence to the charming infallibility with which they occasionally bring you what you ask for. The tone of tender and polite regret with which they announce that they are "just out" of your favorite dish is worthy of emulation. They can see twenty-five cents further off than most people can, and every five minutes they will keep moving the castors a hair's breadth, for the sake of the postage currency they hope for at the end. One of the most interesting studies of human life is that of watching a waiter working for his fee. It is almost as good as seeing an editor pay for admission to a place of public entertainment. But still your metropolitan Ganymede has his faults. I wonder whether the original Ganymede had any when the eagle dumped him in the presence of the gods? The Waiter of the Period has the decidedly unpleasant habit of treating his forehead, during the warm weather, as though it were a plate, and causing his napkin to perform those services which are generally intrusted to the confidence of a pocket-handkerchief. When not engaged in contemplating you, as though you were a curious work of art on exhibition for the first time, he hovers around you as if, by some mysterious process of metempsychosis, the soul of a mosquito had passed into him and he were bent on irritating you beyond endurance. About the Gotham waiter, also, there are various other little peculiarities that are too bad to mention. Perhaps it will be sufficiently suggestive to say that, while engaged in attendance, he habitually fills up the interstices of time with such little acts and investigations as most people limit themselves to in the privacy of the toilet.

Sir Francis Drake's Descendants.

Yesterday a good many people, claiming to be the descendants of that notorious buccaneer, Sir Francis Drake, assembled in one of the parlors of the Brandreth House, at the intersection of Canal street and Broadway. Could Sir Francis have looked down he would perhaps have been gratified with such a spectacle of absolute disinterestedness. Sir Francis having been dead about 275 years, perhaps he would have regarded the demonstration as a not altogether disinterested tribute to his memory, considering how much plunder he secured in the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and how he was banqueted and knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Perhaps he would have been somewhat disappointed, however, upon learning that the object of this convention was not gratitude, hero worship, or pride of descent, but money, a sordid hankering after the "prop-utty—prop-utty—prop-uty" which he is supposed to have bequeathed, and which is suspected to be unlawfully in the possession of certain parties in England. The understanding in virtue of which these descendants of the famous freebooter were gathered together is that Sir Francis at his death bequeathed all his property to his brother Thomas, and that Thomas, at *his* death, bequeathed the property to his own five sons successively, with the proviso that the entire property should go first to his eldest son, Francis, and upon Francis' death to Francis' male heirs. At the time of Francis' death there were no male heirs with the exception of a son of Thomas' second son, but upon opening Francis' will it was found that he had violated the conditions upon which the property came into his possession, and had made the will in favor of his female heirs. It is upon this point that the descendants who met yesterday at the Brandreth House base their claims. They contend that the male descendant to whom the property rightfully belonged came to this country, and that they are his lineal representatives. The object of the meeting was principally to determine how much interest was felt in the matter, and to collect money sufficient to commence legal proceedings.

The Saleswomen.

I do not know whether or not there is going on in Philadelphia a movement similar to that in which the New York saleswomen are at present interested. Some of these saleswomen are working so hard to carry their points as to deserve more than ordinary notice, admiration, and sympathy. Their demands are far from being unreasonable. All that they ask for is that the stores in which they serve shall be closed, winter and summer, at seven o'clock, with the exception of Saturday evenings. One would think that this request was modest enough. It is no more than the male clerks asked for and had granted, although they had to fight hard until they obtained their desire. It is a fact that has become so common as to cease to be notorious that the saleswomen of New York often work from eight in the morning until ten at night at wages the average of which may be placed at five or six dollars. It is no wonder that many a store girl prefers the "splendid misery" of sin to virtue and starvation. Under similar circumstances, how many of us would be much better? As yet nothing worth mentioning has been done to relieve the persecution which many of them still suffer. The persecutors, of course, are sordid men who grow rich upon the anguish of the weak. The principal workers in the cause of the Saleswomen's Early-Closing Association hope that, with the coming of September, some good result will make itself manifest, and that the tortures due to overwork in winter may be warded off. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Flying Scud* will be repeated this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Endymion* and the operetta of *Hope and the Crocodile* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme is announced for this evening.

THE NEW ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, on Arch street, above Tenth, under the management of Simmons & Slocum, will open on Monday evening. Simmons and Slocum are both established favorites in Philadelphia, and they have secured the support of a large and talented company. Their new opera house is one of the handsomest establishments of the kind in the country, and they will commence the season with every assurance of success.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 515 MARKET ST.

THE CITY MISSION of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city publishes a circular, asking for funds to carry out the design of the mission. A letter from the Bishop of the Diocese is subjoined, calling attention to the great work to be done by this department. The Bishop's letter also states that the Rev. Samuel Durborow, formerly rector of the Church of the Evangelists, has been appointed General Superintendent of the city mission work. With him several others will be appointed to labor in different sections of the city as means will permit. It is hoped to reach by this method what cannot be reached by the regular parochial organizations. To carry out this plan will require several thousand dollars, but nowhere could the same amount of money be better expended. It is expended directly upon the givers, to their immediate profit, in their very midst, and in their own streets and lanes.

The Bishop's letter strongly recommends the new Superintendent to the generosity of all, but especially to the remembrance of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The objects of the work, as set down by the Superintendent in the circular, are numerous, and embrace the spreading of the gospel, the planting of places of worship, the visiting of the sick and poor, the distribution of money and necessaries, the entertainment, amusement and instruction of the neglected, the providing of homes and employments, and many other objects as laudable. Mr. W. W. Frazer is treasurer of the mission. His office is No. 101 South Front street.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

THE GREAT ENIGMA.—A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of SOZODONT, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the LIBER, or inner bark of the QUILLAYA SAPONARIA, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

ISARD—LEAMY.—August 11, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. JOHN L. ISARD, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE L. LEAMY, of Radnor township.

LAFFERTY—READ.—On the 3d of May, 1870, by the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, ESEK SEE LAFFERTY to MATTIE LESLIE, daughter of Joseph Read.

MEDARY—CREGAR.—August 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, MILTON B. MEDARY to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of Philip A. Cregar.

DIED.

JACOBY.—On the 23d instant, JESSE JACOBY, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Mount Vernon Circle, B. and S. of H.; Franklin Lodge, S. T. of L.; Mohegan Tribe, I. O. R. M.; and the Pennsylvania Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 913 Melon street.

MUIR.—JOHN MUIR, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, M. A. Wurts, No. 4103 Baltimore avenue, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock.

VAUGHAN.—August 24, HORACE BINNEY VAUGHAN, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. E. Heiffenstein, No. 1008 Shackamaxon street, on Monday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. The members of Welcome Lodge, No. 229, and Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,
OPALS AND CAMEOS,
In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skillful Workmen.
They also call particular attention to
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY
IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
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NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 3

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Prussians at Brienne.

Nothing Can Stop Them

Paris in a Panic.

A New Conscription Ordered.

The Destruction of Strasburg.

Important Spanish Complications.

Gunboats Defending Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussians at Brienne.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne.

German Uhlans also appeared in the arrondissement of Longre, but they soon fell back to the northward on the *corps d'armee* which is marching towards Chalons.

The Prince Royal at St. Dizier.

The Prussian Prince Royal is said to have been at St. Dizier on Tuesday, the 23d.

One-half of the troops which have lately been besieging Toul have been marched to Nancy.

The Defense of Toul.

The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put but fifteen men *hors de combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, have sustained serious losses. The Garde Mabile fight with great courage.

The Grand Approach.

The enemy is marching toward Varennes, a town sixteen miles west of Verdun.

The people on the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Mezieres, are defending themselves gallantly against the raids of the Prussians, and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

The French Reserve about Nevrs.

War news is communicated from the office of the Ministry of the Interior under the greatest reserve.

Extremity of Travel Out of Paris.

Chateau Thierry, about fifty-five miles distant, is the extremity of public travel on the Eastern Railroad.

Trochu in Trouble.

General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has vainly demanded the displacement of Pietri, Prefect of Police.

Telegraphic Delays.

Reuter, in a communication to the London *Times* to-day, denounces the delays in the French telegraphic service. The French system has always been bad, he says, and now it takes at least six hours to transmit a message to England, and sometimes eight or ten news messages sent in the afternoon do not generally arrive in time to be printed before the next afternoon.

Prince Napoleon's Failure.

FLORENCE, Aug. 26.—It is certain that Prince Napoleon's mission to this country has been a failure.

Keeping Italy Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Baron d'Armin, Prussian Minister to Rome, has been created a Count as a reward for his services in keeping Italy quiet.

"Toujours le Meme."

Bismarck from the first refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the Prussian army.

The Coming Storm.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Favre informed the deputies that, in his opinion, the recent French misfortunes were due to the leaders. After denouncing them he wanted to know whether it was for a dynasty or a nation that we are fighting?

Minister of Interior Chevreau accounted for the delays in the receipt of telegrams by saying that the Generals were probably too busy fighting.

The Affair at Stinay.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Standard* this morning has a special telegram from Virton, Belgian Luxemburg, containing the following intelligence:—"A sharp engagement occurred on Thursday night at Stinay, near Montmedy, in which the Prussians were successful. Many French wounded are now at Montmedy."

Bombardment of Strasburg.

MENDELHEIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasburg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel has been very badly damaged. The Prussian advanced posts, with a siege train, are within five hundred yards of the city walls. The walls have been terribly battered.

Several magazines exploded in the city, and at the fort.

Fires have also broken out in different places. The Prussian losses have been trifling.

Paris Bakeries Inspected.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities in order to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days, according to the average daily sales.

The French Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The success of the French loan has no doubt been exaggerated grossly. Paris is still apathetic.

A New Army.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The *Opinion Nationale* says a new army is forming behind the Loire.

MacMahon's Attempted Assassin Executed.

The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal MacMahon was tried and shot to-day.

The Spanish Junta and French Republicanism.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Reports received in London to-day from Madrid state that the Junta have sent three special deputies to Paris to maintain a vigilant watch upon the course of events, as complications are feared. The deputies will at once open communications with the Republican party of France, with a view of establishing a mutual course of Republican action in the two countries.

The New French Conscription.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris for the present year is fixed for the 29th inst. The call is for a corps of one hundred and forty thousand mounted volunteers, instead of a corps of ninety thousand.

Gunboats at Paris.

Gunboats for the defense of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Captain Phomassen, formerly Chief of Staff to Admiral Jurien de la Graviere.

Burning the Crops.

The Committee of Defense have decided that upon the approach of the Prussian invading army, the crops of farmers, between the Seine and Marne and in the environs of Paris, such as wheat, oats, and forage, that cannot be stored in capital, shall be burned, lest it should serve as food for the enemy.

Destruction of Bridges.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Yesterday engineers were engaged marking the bridges over the Marne which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

A Sweeping Enrollment.

It is said that a committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enrol all men between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

The Garde Mobile.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. Montpayreux proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and the distribution of the men now comprising it into the regular army. He supported his proposition in a speech, wherein he claimed that the measure was urgent and would give the regular army at least one hundred new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to be military committee. It will no doubt be adopted.

The Belgian Territory.

The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

The Resistless Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Department of the Marne, from Chalons to Vassy, is under control of the Prussians.

[NOTE—Vassy is about 40 miles S. E. of Chalons and 5 miles S. of St. Dizier.—ED. EV. TEL.]

Belgium Denies

having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be carried across her territory.

The French in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The conduct of the French Legion in demanding to return to France was so menacing that the Pope dismissed the troops at once.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 26—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; ten-forties, 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾@9d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9¾d. Stock of cotton afloat, 414,000 bales, of which 50,000 are American. Wheat quiet and steady. Flour quiet and steady. Oats, 3s. 4d. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Cheese, 61s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 26—2 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed heavy at 63s. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 26.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad, at a place called Rose Point, about nine miles from this place, by which two men, laborers, were instantly killed and another fatally injured. The accident was caused by the falling of an embankment, under which a number of men were at work. The names of the unfortunate men were not learned.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—The follo win cases were disposed of at the Central Statio this afternoon:—

Jacob Snyder was charged with the larceny of a set of wagon covers valued at $25, the property of George W. Plumly, a member of City Councils, and was held for trial.

James Devine and James Hughes were heard on the charge of robbing houses Nos. 520, 522, and 534 N. Nineteenth street, and dwelling No. 1410 Arch street. H. W. Colesberry, residing at No. 520 N. Nineteenth street, testified to the robbery at his house, and identified the clothing on the prisoners as his property. They were caught at No. 1410 Arch street. They were committed for trial.

Charles N. Ruby, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was charged with embezzlement. It appears that the society donates certain sums for the dog-catchers, which the prisoner received but failed to hand over to the chief of the dog-catchers. The amount in question was $96·25. The prisoner did not desire to say anything and was bound over for trial.

Edward F. Landmann, the young man who was captured at the Navy Yard at an early hour yesterday morning while attempting to force the paymaster's safe, was before the alderman. The witnesses testified to the facts contained in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, after which Landmann was held to answer the charge of attempted robbery.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
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Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 12mwf

CARPETINGS, ETC.
THOMAS DEPUY,
No. 37 S. SECOND ST., Above Chesnut,
Has just opened with a large and well-selected stock of CARPETINGS, of choice styles and qualities.
Also, WINDOW SHADES, RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, Etc. Etc., all of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 8 24 3t*

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf1ap PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

PRUSSIAN OUTRAGES REPORTED.

Burning of a Cathedral.

A Powerful French Iron-Clad

French Barbarities.

Firing on Flags of Truce.

Protest through the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prague a Little Behind Time.

PRAGUE, Aug. 26.—One of the journals of this city publishes a letter of its Berlin correspondent, dated August 19, from which are extracted the following items:—"We are persuaded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian army lost seriously in the battles of August 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that their losses were so great that the army is disorganized and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes.

"Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace, and crowds assembled demanding to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no more than was already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied."

The Prussians on French Railways.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Prussians use the railway from Luneville to a point near Strasburg to transport their wounded.

MacMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris.

Formidable French Iron-clad.

DOVER, England, Aug. 26.—A formidable iron-clad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port under the French flag at 11:30 A. M. to-day, steaming eastwardly.

Fashionable Ladies as Spies.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Echo* prints a Paris telegram to-day stating that Madame Tascher de la Pagerie has been imprisoned at Vincennes, charged with communicating with the enemy. Other court ladies are implicated.

A Very Doubtful Story.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A letter to the *Univers* (Ultramontane organ) says:—"A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by war. Our magnificent cathedral at Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it in pieces."

The Fighting at Stenay.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 26—1 P. M.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvanges and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed, and an assault is momentarily expected.

Prussian Cavalry Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry now occupy Doulevant, south of Bar-le-Duc. The Prussians cuirassiers have encamped at St. Reiny.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Protest Against the Barbarities of French Warfare—Work for Mr. Washburne.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following telegram was received here to-day, addressed to Baron Gerolt:—

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Minister of the North German Union:—The incident mentioned in the telegram of the August 22 has recurred twice since. Captain Rochow, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul, with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed.

You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall be henceforth in the impossibility of sending flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare.

VON THILE.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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THE TOUR OF THE LAKES.

THE DULUTH EXCURSIONISTS AND THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DULUTH, Aug. 19.—Before the departure of the Winslow from Marquette an interesting visit was paid to the Lake Superior Mining Company's iron mines, about fifteen miles in the interior. Marquette is the only outlet for the shipment of ore from the adjacent mines, which, during the present year, has amounted to 250,000 tons, and before the close of navigation it is expected to reach 450,000 tons. Marquette is a bustling place, and has quite a number of business blocks, though that portion of the town was entirely consumed by fire about two years ago. The Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company has a most substantial pier in the centre of Marquette, on which its tracks run, and by means of shoots the vessels lying on either side can be loaded with ore very expeditiously. It is asserted that the Lake Superior region produces one-fifth of the whole amount of iron ore dug in the United States. The port being closed by ice during five months of the year, and as there is no other outlet for the produce of the mines, there is always a large collection of vessels waiting for cargoes during the shipping season. During the stay of the excursionists there was a constant demand for Indian curiosities and photographs of the various objects of interest in the vicinity, including the prominent points of the Pictured Rocks.

The Winslow left Marquette on Wednesday evening for Bayfield, the next stopping-place, which was reached on Thursday evening, in a chilly rain-storm, which again caused some uneasiness among the lady passengers, arising from the motion of the boat. While at dinner, Dr. Vinton, in behalf of the passengers, gave expression to their appreciation of the munificent hospitality that had conceived and carried out the excursion, and returned thanks to Mr. Evans, their host. Brilliant speeches were also made by Judges Brewster and Paxson. General Morehead, in responding to a toast to the telegraph, paid a tribute to Henry O'Reilly, the pioneer of telegraph enterprises in the West. In consequence of the storm the boat remained at Bayfield all night and started for Duluth early this morning, the sun shining brightly, but the temperature being so decidedly cold that a stove was put up in the cabin, and the warmth was very enjoyable.

Duluth was reached about 4 o'clock, and a crowd of several hundred persons assembled at the landing and received the excursionists with boisterous cheers, which were responded to by all on board. The most prominent building along the Lake front is a grain elevator nearly ready for operation. An extensive railroad depot is also located on the Lake front, where three vessels were discharging their cargoes of railroad iron for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Winslow is freighted with five hundred tons for the same road. Just above the grain elevator a breakwater has been constructed, extending 600 feet into the lake. A narrow tongue of solid land extends out into the lake for several miles. This is called Minnesota Point, and for about half a mile this is covered with buildings. Superior avenue, which runs parallel with the lake shore, is lined with stores and dwellings for at least a mile. On this avenue is located the Clark House, a well-kept hotel capable of accommodating 200 guests. The avenue is mostly graded, and when completed will convert this into a most delightful drive. The cross streets are also improved with dwellings, and liberally scattered in every direction. The citizens claim a population of 4000, and appearances indicate that their estimate is not an extravagant one.

Duluth is the growth of the last two years, and the increase during the past year has been enormous. It is the depot of two railroads—the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, now in operation to St. Paul, and the Northern Pacific, the construction of which is proceeding with great rapidity.

The formal celebration of the opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the features of which are to be an excursion of the State dignitaries and those of St. Paul over the road, an illumination, an excursion on the lake, and a ball at the Clark House.

INDEX.

CHINESE DOCTORS.

Their Pharmacopœia comprises one thousand and twelve different medicines, of which one hundred and thirty-two kinds are of mineral origin. Grasses and vegetables (including roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds) furnish three hundred and eighteen kinds; and these are the only drugs which have any pretensions to the respect of western medical men. Trees furnish one hundred and seventy-seven medicines; while from the human body thirty-nine different medicines are derived, of which the following only can be mentioned: —Hair, cut fine and used in plasters; for internal use, woman's milk, dandruff, teeth filings, ears, bile, sweat, parings of the finger and toe-nails burnt to ashes, ashes of the frontal bone, moustaches and blood, the gall and other things unfit to mention. The medicines derived from animals are 94 in number, and comprise dragon's bones, teeth and horns, musk ox bezoar (a concretion found in the stomach of that animal), bear's gall and ivory; glue made from the hides of deer or mares; sheep's milk, the oil of milk and mare's milk; the hoofs and thighs of white or bay horses; bull's manure; horns of the chamois, deer, and rhinoceros; tigers' claws and eyes; dogs' gall, heart, brains, teeth, skull, blood, and so on, including, as in the case of "human" medicines, many articles which cannot be named publicly. From bugs, worms, snakes, shellfish, turtles, flies, etc., ninety-nine kinds of medicine are compounded; from fowls and birds thirty-four kinds. Fruits furnish forty, the cereals thirty-eight, and the cabbage, melon, and turnip sixty-two kinds of drugs; and the list might be greatly extended. One medicine which appears to have its origin in a superstitious belief is bread soaked in the blood of a decapitated criminal, which is dried and reduced to powder. It is administered for those diseases of the stomach in which all food and drink are rejected as soon swallowed. Acupuncture (pricking with a needle) is the favorite, and indeed almost the only, srugical operation practised by the medical practitioners of China and Japan. It is performed by plunging cold or red-hot silver needles into the muscular portions of the body, the only science of the operator consisting in knowing the precise spot where they should be inserted. This curious performance has been an essential part of native practice from the remotest antiquity, and some forty years ago was, at the recommendation of travelers to China, tried by many French and other European doctors. As it did in one or two cases afford relief, various hypotheses were started to account for its curative power. Some imagined that it afforded a conductor for the escape of an undue accumulation of the electric fluid at the seat of disease. But it was soon found to be useless in the majority of cases, the few in which it did good being of a nature that would have succumbed to any counter-irritating treatment, and it soon fell into entire disuse. The means adopted for acquiring a correct knowledge of where the needle may be inserted are a curious example of misplaced Chinese ingenuity. They have designated on the human body three hundred and sixty-seven points, each having a particular name of its own, according to its supposed relation to the internal parts; and in order to practice accurately they have had small copper figures constructed on which very small pinholes are made at the positions answering to these points on the live subject. The whole figure is then pasted over with paper, and the needle student exercises himself daily in pricking for the holes, until he can, without hesitation, place the point of his needle on the exact spot occupied by each. When the necessary skill is required the operator becomes ludicrously enamored of his art, and is ready to perforate his fellow-creatures for any conceivable malady.

THE GRAND LAMA OF THIBET.

The most interesting paper in the last number of the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*, by Mr. W. F. Mayer, of the British Consular service in China, dispels much of the mystery which has enveloped the Lamaistic hierarchy of Thibet. Mr. Mayer's materials are drawn from the official reports of a former Chinese Commissioner at Lhassa, which describes the ceremonials attendant upon the selection and installation of a new Dalai Lama. He says:—

"In the fourteenth century after Christ the religion of Thibet was Buddhism more than half obscured by Indian Sivaism and indigenous Turanian superstitions. Caste and other Brahminical institutions flourished side by side with monastic celibacy and the essential observances of the Buddhist creed. The Ssakia hierarchy, so called from their seat of government, was a priestly sovereignty feudatory to the Mongol conquerors of China. In the early part of the fifteenth century (1418–1470) a young monk named Tsungk'aba emerged from an obscure convent somewhere upon the China frontiers and began to denounce the corruptions which had crept into Buddhism. Clad in the yellow robes sacred to Buddha, he went from place to place preaching the pure doctrines of Buddhism. Such was his success that before his death the "Yellow Church" had taken the place of the corrupt faith, and the red-clothed Ssakia dynasty had been expelled from the kingdom. The old sect still lingers under the designation of the Red Church in parts of Thibet and Mongolia. There were many points in Tsungk'aba's teaching which resembled in a striking manner the dogmas and ritual of the Roman Church, and there is no doubt that European missionaries had penetrated into Thibet about the time of his appearance. When Tsungk'aba died he bequeathed his authority, spiritual and temporal, to his two disciples, laying upon them the command that they should be born again, generation after generation, to practise the doctrines of the Great Conveyance. The soul of Tsungb'aba himself is believed to have passed into the elder of the two. Hence arose the double hierarchy. That of the elder Lama was called Dalai or 'Ocean.' The other was known as the Panshen Erdeni or 'Precious Teacher.' This two-fold division of power has still been maintained. Mr. Mayer would distinguish the one as the 'Head of the Church,' the other as the 'Primate;' but no accurate parallel can be drawn from any other system. The Panshen Erdeni, though inferior in both spiritual and secular authority to the Dalai Lama, is more completely abstracted from worldly affairs, and, therefore, accounted more sacred than his co-regent. His residence is on Tashi Lumbo, the Mountain of Good Fortune, while the Dalai has his residence upon Mount Potala—a name, doubtless, connected with Pattala, the country of Sakyamuni's ancestors. Distinguished laymen are sometimes honored with the title of Nomen Han or Prince of the Church. The next grade of importance is the *Hutukehtu* or saints, about 160 in number, who would probably correspond to the College of Cardinals in the Roman hierarchy. They possess the gift of re-embodiment, and are chosen in the same way as the Lamas."

The Commissioner Meng Pao describes at full length the selection and installation of the Dalai Lama in 1841.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—We were presented a few days since with a relic which will be regarded by savants and archæologists with great interest. It is no less than a pipe exquisitely and elaborately carved in *alto relievo*, with the totems of three of the most influential tribes of the Iroquois or Six Nations. The bowl of the pipe (also elegantly carved) is supported by the totems of the Mohawk, Oneida, and Onondaga nations, viz., the Beaver, the Bear, and the Otter.

The history of this pipe is, perhaps, worthy of some notice. It was dug up at the Fish House on the Sacandaga river, N. Y.—the old hunting grounds of the Six Nations—by Mr. William Markham, while he was hoeing potatoes. Mr. Markham is a great, great grandson of Governor William Markham, who, it will be remembered, came over with William Penn, and was the first Governor of the Colony of Pennsylvania under that personage. It seems, therefore, to be poetic justice that a descendant of the man who was identified with the Indians by various acts of kindness towards that much abused people should dig up and thus perpetuate a relic which proves the advance the Aborigenes had made in the fine arts. We ourselves some years since dug up on the shore of Lake George a pipe cut into the form of a raccoon, but, although we then thought it to be a fine specimen of work, it bears no comparison with this relic of Mr. Markham's.

Mr. Markham, who has recently moved to Bergen, N. J., has a number of relics of similar character, which he is always willing to show to those interested in things of this nature.—*College Review.*

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JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY,

6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 3262 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 168 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hosley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heeley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3300 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

CORDAGE, ETC.

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First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

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Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 3

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,

2 8 tf PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on September —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 27.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 27, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 3

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

WAR DESPATCHES.

THE N. Y. "TRIBUNE'S" WAR NEWS—THE SPLENDID "GRAVELOTTE" BATTLE PIECE.

The remarkable despatch from one of the *Tribune's* representatives in the Prussian army, describing the battle of Gravelotte, which we published yesterday, was notable, not merely as the heaviest ever brought across the Atlantic concerning a single event, by a single newspaper; but as in some respects the most remarkable instance of conquest of space and time by modern American journalism. What now seems the decisive battle of the present war was fought last Thursday, lasting far into the night, nearly four thousand miles away from us. Every effort had been made to hinder our correspondents from reporting the facts, or even being present. But on the succeeding Monday morning we laid before the readers of the *Tribune* a special despatch containing a full outline of the day's events, and on Wednesday morning a vivid description, entering into minute details. At the time of this publication in New York—as we were advised by the Associated Press, and as we also know from private sources—there were no details known in either Berlin, Paris, or London; so that the anomaly was presented of the first publication in a New York journal of news of a battle in France that may recast the map of Europe!

Readers of the *Tribune* will bear us witness that our custom is to furnish them with the news, rather than to brag about the news we are going to furnish them. The exciting events in Europe have stimulated no new developments in the policy of this journal; they have simply given us a better opportunity to show what that policy is. If its success has been apparent, we have left it to other newspapers to record the fact in terms that to them seemed fitting.

Holding ourselves bound, by our contract with our readers, to furnish them, day by day, with all the news worth their knowing, which experience, energy, and money can procure, we took steps immediately after the outbreak of the war to organize a complete corps of correspondents for both the armies and all the leading capitals, who were instructed to stop at no expense that would secure for us valuable details. Up to this hour we have made no promises; but we have printed the news! The very large and constantly augmenting advance in our circulation is the best evidence that readers appreciate the fact.

Our single despatch concerning the battle of Gravelotte cost us, notwithstanding the great reduction in cable tolls, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars in gold for the mere transmission from London to New York. There were, besides, the cost of a special courier from the battle-field through Alsace, Rhenish Prussia, Belgium, and thence to London, and the pay of the correspondent himself, a singularly capable and experienced journalist, recently engaged on the *Tribune*, together with the pay of a body of no less than five assistants in that army alone. We mention the facts in no spirit of boasting, but simply to gratify a natural curiosity, expressed in innumerable inquiries, and to show what rapid strides this more than imperial city is taking towards becoming, at whatever cost, the centre of the world's news as well as the world's trade.—*Tribune editorial, Aug. 25.*

RITUALISM.

Views of the Archbishop of Canterbury—He Regards it as an Evil.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the chairman of the Portsmouth branch of the Church Association, in answer to a memorial forwarded to him, signed by upwards of 2000 lay and clerical members of the United Church of England and Ireland. The memorialists complain of the adoption, by a party within the Church, of doctrines and practices alien to the purity of the Reformed faith, and express their "indignant sorrow and surprise at the supineness and apathy that have prevailed for so long a period on the part of their ecclesiastical rulers." The Primate writes under date of August 3:—

"I am not surprised that many members of the Church of England should feel indignant at practices and doctrines which have in some places sprung up during the last twenty years, having a manifest tendency to assimilate the worship and teaching of our pure, Scriptural, and Reformed Church to the system of the Church of Rome. But I cannot in any way agree with you in the belief that this evil is owing to supineness and apathy on the part of the bishops. You must be well aware that the beneficed clergy of the Church of England are not, like the priests of some portions of the Church of Rome, dependent for their position on the arbitrary will of their bishops, nor, like some Dissenting ministers, liable to be removed by a vote of their congregations, or of the heads of their community. I, for my part, whatever disadvantages may follow from this freedom of the clergy, rejoice that it is secured to them, and that no clergyman of the Church of England can be removed until he has had a fair and open trial before a competent tribunal, in which his violation of the law of the Church has been legally proved. I agree with what I presume is your wish, that the points at issue might, as the Ritual Commission has suggested, be decided in some less expensive and more expeditious manner, and I have always expressed my readiness to assist in improving our legislation in this direction. But I cannot attribute blame to those who, while the Legislature has shown no disposition to intrust the bishops with great authority, have thought it their duty, however much their patience has been tried, always to act according to law, and not to seek some arbitrary mode of crushing those whose opinions they disapprove, when such power is not conferred upon them either by the Church or the law of the land. In the midst of the anxiety of a disquieted age and the rancor of parties, I look, in common with my brethren of the Episcopate, to the Great Head of the Church to aid us, in His own good time, in our faithful endeavors to maintain His honor; and I feel sure that by His blessing the truly Scriptural character of our Reformed Church, as set forth in our formularies, will at last be vindicated, and our Church, retaining its hold on the affections of this great people, will preserve its acknowledged position as the exponent of an enlightened Christianity, laboring to promote education, boldly rebuking vice, and standing forth as the bulwark at once against superstition and infidelity."

A GREAT HUNT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—An Athens (Pa.) paper says:—Perhaps the greatest hunt in Northern Pennsylvania took place in the eastern part of Bradford county something over fifty years ago. This region was at that time settled along the Susquehanna, and up the Wyalusing and Wysox creeks, and through Orwell and Pike, from one of those streams to the other, leaving within those lines over one hundred square miles of wilderness, almost entirely destitute of inhabitants. On a day previously agreed upon, some eight or nine hundred men and boys appeared on all sides of this territory, the men armed with rifles and shot-guns, and the boys with tin horns, conch shells, cow bells, or any other thing with which they could make a noise. At the sound of the horns along the lines they all started in the woods, aiming for a hill (since known as "Slaughter Hill"), near the centre, a short distance south of "the State road," to which they intended to drive game. Many deer were killed on the march through the woods, but the whole number it was impossible to obtain. After arriving at the hill, surrounding it, and halting, the deer could be seen skipping about in countless numbers. The cracking of the guns until all the deer in sight were shot was equal to that of two hostile forces in mortal combat. The men were then ordered to lay down their arms, prepare themselves with clubs, and march up to the top of the hill. While going up they killed several foxes, which had hidden under prostrate trees. On arriving at the summit out rushed an old bear through the crowd. The men belabored him with their clubs, but it seemed much like striking on a bag of wool, and the bear paid about as much attention to it as a woolsack would have done. He would have escaped had it not been that two men were outside the ring with their guns: they put a couple of bullets through him, which had a different effect upon him from the clubs. This ended the hunt, all but dressing and dividing the game among the different companies. It was estimated that more than two hundred deer were killed during the day, besides several bears, wolves, foxes, and other game; and forty or fifty deer went out through a laurel swamp at the foot of the hill, where the men had separated to avoid the thicket. One amusing circumstance may be worthy of mention. Colonel Theron Darling, quite a tall man, was standing on the top of a steep bank near the foot of the hill, when an old doe, that had been slightly wounded, came down with a determination to break through the ranks. The men by this time had got so close together that they stood shoulder to shoulder. The deer discovering a larger opening between the colonel's legs than anywhere else, put down her head and attempted to pass through. The colonel fell forward, and clasped his arms around her, and away they both went down the bank, a couple of rods, the old colonel feet foremost. Being a good soldier, he did not relinquish his hold until he got the deer down and cut its throat.

—The Burwells had a grand gathering at Milford, N. H., a few days since. The family now numbers 200, and is represented in ten States of the Union. The founder, John Burwell, settled at Milford in 1669.

—The city of Duleith, Mich., founded two years ago, has now a population of 4000. It has twenty-five hotels, the most important of which cost $50,000. There are three churches already erected, and two others in contemplation.

—A quartermaster sergeant and a private deserted not long since from Minnesota, carrying with them some $5550. Two Indian detectives were immediately employed to pursue and capture them, which they succeeded in doing after a chase of twenty-four hours. The red men received $80 each for their services.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven		2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		3·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't		12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport		10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—	
Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at 4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.
5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·30 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.
Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue
5 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·06 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 3·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·25 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·35 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·20 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·50 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and Intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·20, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·20 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50
For particulars as to connections for POM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. m. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 1

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·40 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·25 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

A Great Battle Imminent.

The Grand March on Paris.

Its Progress Irresistible

All Peace Talk Futile.

Inundation of Metz.

Artillery Fight at Kehl.

Strasburg Citadel Nearly Destroyed

Impending Revolution in France.

FROM EUROPE.

A Great Battle Imminent.

Special to the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—I will be brief. I cannot speak of the movements of MacMahon, upon whom rests to-day all hope for the country. Silence is both my security and duty, but I can say that I share these hopes, and that I believe that the conquered of Woerth will gain a brilliant revenge. A great battle is imminent, not because we seek to deliver it, but because the enemy is in a condition which makes it absolutely necessary for his success to move with rapidity. Delays will turn against him.

Prussia's Victory Must Be Immediate if at all.

Von Moltke knows that Germany, with its system of recruiting, must conquer promptly, or will be the real victim of the campaign. Fifteen days of inaction on his part will give us time to form two new armies and to reinforce those which to-day resist invasion. There is then necessarily an immediate prospect of a serious conflict.

All Peace Talk Futile.

There is some talk of peace at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but consider it for certain that, except under a crushing defeat, we will hear nothing of it so long as a Prussian soldier remains on the soil of France. D'Auvergne has said this, and the entire press unanimously approves it.

The Headquarters of King William

are at Bar-le-Duc. One corps of the Prussian army which took part in the battle of Woerth occupies the Department of Aube.

The Paris Advance Continues.

The march of the enemy on Paris continues, but with evident hesitation. This is the news at the Ministry of the Interior up to noon.

Another Stormy Session

of the Corps Legislatif upon the errors of the Committee of Defense was held last night. As usual, there was much noise for nothing.

The German Uhlans.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event.

Resume of the Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* this morning has the following *resume* of the situation:—

King William, leaving sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of MacMahon begin now to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, and avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges to the Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering MacMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where perhaps some slight additional resistance may be met.

The Grand March on Paris.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—One corps of the First and Second Armies still confronts Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

Inundation of Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At a Council of Ministers yesterday favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies.

No Serious Fighting Yesterday.

It is now certain there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the *Figaro* last evening.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons.

The army of the Prince Royal has retrograded.

Mounted Gens d'Armes.

Orders have been given to mounted gens d'armes to resist the raids of the Uhlans.

The Toul Sortie.

La Liberte says at Toul the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

The Artillery Fight at Kehl.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—There was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasburg on Wednesday night, lasting until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasburg are destroyed. Many fires have occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment. A French battery located at Marvien was captured without loss to the Prussians. The French fire has destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

French Errors Rectified.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

Beginning of a Reign of Terror.

PARIS, Aug. 25—Evening.—General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals devoid of means of subsistence, and whose presence contributes to the danger of public order and to the security of person or property, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the authorities for defense and general safety, are to be expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be defended before military tribunals.

Results of Trochu's Order.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Many arrests were made last night. Over twelve hundred were occasioned by the order of General Trochu. Two hundred were persons arrested in the Faubourg Montmartre.

Prince Napoleon's Mission a Failure.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—The London *Times* this morning contains a despatch from Florence stating that Prince Napoleon's demand for assistance was declined by Italy. A special Paris despatch says:—There are

Rumors of Fighting,

but nothing authentic.

MacMahon

will undoubtedly be in battle to-day, and there are fears he will be defeated.

Official circles are very silent, more so than at any former time this week.

Resistless!

The enemy march slowly but surely on the city. This is undeniable.

French Reports Exploded—The Crown Prince Still Advancing.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city (Philadelphia) have received the following special despatch)]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Despatches down to 5 o'clock A. M. explode the French reports that the Prussians were caught in a trap at Metz. The Crown Prince is still advancing. MacMahon's movements are known to the Prussians, but they are regarded as of little consequence.

Consols opened at 91⅞@91⅝; United States bonds of 1862, 88½@88¾.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols 91⅝ for money, and 91⅝ for account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86⅛; of 1867, 85⅝; 10-40s, 82⅛. Stocks firmer and higher; Erie, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 109⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 11,000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock 524,000 bales, 221,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week 57,000 bales, of which 9000 are American. Receipts of Wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, 5000 of which are American.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11·30 A. M.—Sugar active at 31s. 6d @31s. 9d. on the spot, and firm at 27s.@27s. 3d. afloat. Turpentine firm.

HAVRE, Aug. 25.—Cotton opened at 100½f. for Orleans, and closed at 101f.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 61f. 25c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Porter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Robeson, in conversation with a United States officer today, stated that Vice-Admiral David D. Porter was now admiral, his appointment as such having been made out and forwarded to him on the 20th of the present month. This appointment is subject to the confirmation of the Senate, but it is useless to think of its meeting with any very serious opposition.

The Vice-Admiralship.

The appointment to the vice-admiralship is one of considerable discussion and comment here among official circles. Nothing is definitely known as yet who will be the successful one. Admirals Goldsborough, Godon, Rowan, and Rodgers are named by many as the ones that the selection will doubtless be made from.

However, there is a rumor in circulation, which appears to have considerable foundation, that the President has spoken in favor of Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who is a resident of Pennsylvania, and is now on his return to the United States from the Asiatic station, where he has been in command for several years until relieved by Rear-Admiral Rodgers, who left New York in the Colorado in January last.

The Ordnance Department.

Commodore A. Ludlow Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and who was acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Robeson, has instructions to visit the Philadelphia and several other Navy Yards on business connected with the Ordnance Department.

Appointment.

Charles Brown, of Camden, has been appointed a watchman in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of Midshipman Winfield S. Baker, of the Guerriere, at New York, has been accepted.

Professor Hayden and the Geological Survey.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A letter received at the Interior Department from Professor Hayden, of the Geological Survey, dated at Fort Fetterman August 17, gives the satisfactory information of the safe arrival of himself and party at that point, meeting no difficulties on the route, and having prosecuted his survey successfully to that point. He states that since Red Cloud returned from Washington there have been no depredations whatever in that region, and that the party will proceed westward in a day or two through the Sweetwater Valley, and probably without an escort.

FROM NEW YORK.

Terrible Storm Along the Hudson—Loss of Life.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river last night. Awful disasters by lightning are reported. At Kingston five persons were killed by one stroke. Reports of fires caused by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

FROM THE WEST.

Cheyenne Republican Convention.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 26.—The Republican Territorial Convention at Laramie City yesterday nominated Judge William T. Jones for delegate to Congress, Mr. Church Howe withdrawing before the ballot.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

A Furious and Destructive Fire in Maiden Lane—Five Persons Injured.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in the basement of the five-story brick building Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden lane, occupied by John W. Wheelock, dealer in gasoline and kerosene oil. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained, but as the cellar was filled with a large quantity of gasoline in barrels, it is supposed that the explosion was caused by the ignition, from some unknown cause, of the fumes of the gasoline. The explosion was of great force, and

BLEW OUT THE DOORS

of the cellar and the windows in the store. Mr. Wheelock, who was sitting in the store with some gentlemen when the explosion occurred, was blown out into the street and severely injured. Captain Simon Pepper, who was in the cellar at the time, was terribly burned about the face and body. James McShea, a porter in the employ of Wheelock, and George Chapin, a clerk in his employ, were also blown out of the building, and badly injured. Mr. Wheelock, after having gained the street, returned and entered the store to rescue his books and papers, and was

TERRIBLY BURNED

about the face and body. He was taken charge of by some friends, the police not having arrived, and removed to his residence, No. 121 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn. His injuries are of a very severe and dangerous character. Captain Pepper was removed to the Second Precinct Police Station, and thence to the Park Hospital. His injuries are of a terrible nature, and it is feared that fatal consequences may ensue.

THE GASOLINE ON FIRE.

In the meantime, the barrels of gasoline in the cellar had taken fire and were burning furiously, the flames pouring forth in dense volumes through the cellar door and the grating in front. The Fire Department were promptly on hand, but their efforts were unavailing to check the flames. Fearing that the flames would communicate with the adjoining buildings, which are filled with a large stock of oil, etc., Chief Engineer Perley ordered

A SECOND ALARM

to be sounded, which brought to his aid a strong reinforcement of firemen and steamers. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the cellar in which they had originated. The firemen were compelled to allow the gasoline to burn itself out, and contented themselves with filling the cellar with water in their efforts to drown out the flames.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST EXCURSION OF BECK'S BAND TO-MORROW.—The final excursion of Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, positively the last of the season, will take place to-morrow, Saturday, August 27, the last boat leaving Walnut street wharf at 7·30 A. M. This excursion will be by rail over the Camden and Amboy and other railroads, and a variation of former programmes will be made which will allow all to remain eight hours at Long Branch. Here there will be much sight-seeing to do on that day, and it will not be unlikely that the greater part of the excursionists would prefer to stop over at this point rather than to go on to New York Bay as before. The series of trotting matches at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, will take place on that day, and the grand review and dress parade of Fisk's celebrated 9th Regiment, now encamped at the Branch, can be witnessed. Their encampment, also, can be inspected by all who are interested in such matters. The number of tickets for the excursion has positively been limited, so as to avoid all danger of an overcrowded train, as on a former occasion. Tickets cannot be bought on the morning of the excursion, nor will any one be allowed upon the train without a ticket. The fare for the entire excursion is only $2·50, which certainly is not a large sum, considering what is furnished for the money.

MYSTERIOUS.—About 3 o'clock this morning, whilst Officers Shern, of the Fifth, and Harrigan, of the Sixth districts, were standing at Eighth and Chesnut streets, they heard a crash which sounded as though it came from an alley near Sansom street. Proceeding to the place, they entered, when Officer Shern climbed a fence to take a survey of a yard. No sooner had he done so than a pistol bullet went whizzing past his ear. Of course he soon got down off that fence. Proceeding more cautiously a further examination was made, when it was found that some thieves had broken open the cellar-door of the house No. 809 Sansom street, and had passed through the yard with the intention of robbing some one of the stores on Chesnut street, above Eighth. They managed to escape.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE ROBBED.—At an early hour this morning the wholesale grocery establishment of Messrs. Thornton and Barnes, 324 North Delaware Avenue, was entered by thieves and robbed of two bags of Java coffee, ten chests of tea and sundry other articles, the total value of which is not known. How the thieves gained an entrance is yet a mystery. To remove the goods it is supposed a wagon was used.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—At a meeting of the Directors of the above institution held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, W. P. Wilstach; Vice-President, William J. Horstmann; Treasurer, James S. Claghorn, and Secretary, J. P. Morris.

RECKLESSNESS.—Philip Gallen was yesterday arrested at Front and Callowhill streets for reckless driving, he having run the pole of his wagon into the rear of another vehicle, doing considerable damage. Alderman Cahill held him in $600 bail to answer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Officer McQuade, of the First district, yesterday found an unknown man lying on the pavement on Birch street, west of Fifteenth. The sufferer, who said he was sick with a chill, was removed to the station house, where he soon after died.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening Officer King, of the Fourth district force, discovered a fire in Johnson's foundry, Filbert street, above Sixth. With the aid of some citizens it was extinguished without any alarm being sounded.

THE RESULT OF ANGER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named William Duckett was severely cut about the head with a bar of iron, wielded by a newsboy, whom he had been tantalizing. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

S. P. C. A.—Alderman Alexander this morning fined one John Zimmerman for cruelly belaboring two over-loaded mules. The arrest was made at the Wire Bridge, by Captain Chasteau, of the Park Guard.

BEATING A POLICEMAN.—Alderman Jones has held in $600 bail one James Starr on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Officer Murray, of the Sixth district, at Twelfth and Filbert streets yesterday.

FATAL RESULT.—William O'Rourk, who was run over by car No. 33 of the Union line, at Ninth and Marriott streets, a few days since, died yesterday at the hospital.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do. 1867, do. 109¾@110¼; do. 1868, do. 110@110¼; 10-40s, 108¾@109. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 116¼@116½; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 800@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@760.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. There is very little demand for shipment, and operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@6·87½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50 for low grades up to $7·00 for good; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6 to $6·12½ ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, but prices remain without change. Sales of new Western red at $1·41@1·43; 10,000 bushels do. do. on secret terms; new Delaware do. at $1·25@1·30; and white at $1·50@1·65. Rye may be quoted at 90c. for new Western. Corn is in limited request, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels at 94@97c. for yellow, and 89@93c. for low and high Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Pennsylvania at 54@55c.; new do. do. at 50c.; and new Western at 48@50c. for bright, and 45c. for black.

Whisky is dull at 95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The steamship City of Merida, from New York, arrived to-day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Sch Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Nor. bark La Bella, Christiansen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Milton, Eldridge, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eugene, Hawes, Provincetown, do.
Schr Hannah Sophia, Leaf, Norwalk, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. Williams, Hildreth, Boston, do.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Boston, do.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, Boston, do.
Schr A. W. Newman, Willard, Providence, do.
Schr R. V. Jarvis, Fuller, Bangor, do.
Schr J. S. Wines, Huise, Newport, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, do.
Schr S. Godfrey, Henderson, Charlestown, do.
Schr A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Washington, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr L. & M. Knowles, Knowles, Salem, do.
Schr Abbie Pitman, Lombard, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ilier, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Salem, in ballast to J. S. Hillies.
Steamer General P. H. Sheridan, Craig, fm Huntingdon, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Br. bark Thomas, Swendsen, 13 days fm Havana, with sugar to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Br. bark Gipsey, Cremore, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Darrah & Elwell.
Nor. bark Catine Kaleb, Karsen, 13 days from Havana, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, 5 days fm New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Damon, Johnson, 25 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, 11 days from Bangor, with lumbee to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Hattie Baker, Baker, from Boston, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, with glue stock to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
Schr Nellie Star, Poland, from Dresden, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr A. Oakes, Pillsbury, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr Lillie Dale, Smith, from Rappahannock.
Schr J. P. Adams, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, do.
Schr Jed Frye, Langly, do.
Schr Eva Bell, Somers, do.
Schr Althea, Smith, do.
Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, do.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, from New York.
Schr L. B. Sargeant, Sargeant, from Wareham.
Schr Searsville, Chase, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr L. B. Cowperthwaite, Garder, from N. York.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John Hetzell, with bark to Keen & Coates.
General Siegel, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
George Hopson, with lumber to Trump & Son.
S. S. Bigler, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
James H. McConkey, with coal, for Wilmington.
Odd Fellow, with lumber.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

LOVETT.—On the 25th instant, MORRIS M. LOVETT, son of Charles E. and Madge B. Lovett, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2109 Ridge avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

AUGUST 25, 1870.—The various Ward Executive Committees are requested to meet on or before TUESDAY, August 30, and adopt such measures as will insure a complete canvass in their respective wards.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, }
M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
8 26 2t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
825 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.
Address, T. J. W.
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 29.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Box office open Saturday, August 27, for sale of tickets.
Box office open from 10 until 4. 8 26 2t

WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
68 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each
THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·00 EACH.
DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·00 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf§p PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address
8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Roderick Butler Case.

It will be Tried in Washington.

The Bounty Land Business.

Important Revenue Circular.

Extensive Census Documents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bounty Land Business.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—All letters relative to bounty lands should be addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, who has sole charge of such matters, instead of the Second Auditor.

Census Documents.

Fifteen hundred volumes, of one thousand pages each, will be required for the names of the persons taken by the assistant census marshals.

Two-cent Stamps

on checks will be required after October 1. The law only exempts receipts for any sum of money or for payment of any debt and promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars.

Congressman Butler, of Tennessee,

has written a letter to a friend here requesting that counsel may be engaged to represent him before the Criminal Court of this District. At the hearing in Bristol, Tenn., on the 30th inst. he expects to be bound over to appear before the said court and will at once come to this city.

Tobacco Regulations.

The Internal Revenue Bureau will shortly issue a lengthy and complete circular of tobacco regulations, and after the lapse of a reasonable time for merchants to become familiar with the terms of the same, prosecutions for violation of laws will be promptly commenced, and ignorance of the laws on the part of these arrested will not be considered a good plea for exemption from fine or forfeiture.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Captain Francis M. Coaley, at his own request, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Second Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with Company E, Engineer battalion, and ordered to Boston to report to Colonel H. W. Benham for duty. First Lieutenant W. B. Nesbitt is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service. Second Lieutenant Eugene Rickett, 22d Infantry, is ordered to report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, of the retiring board, for examination when summoned. First Lieutenant James Lawson is ordered to Carlisle Barracks to accompany recruits to New Mexico. Captain George W. Ballantine, unassigned, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed home to await orders. Lieutenant Hunter has been ordered to the Severn.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Duel Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—A duel was fought just over the Mississippi line, a few miles below the city, at sunrise this morning, between Major Edward Freeman, a young merchant, and Edward Hamlin, a young lawyer, both of the city, with Derringer pistols at fifteen paces. Both fired simultaneously, and Hamlin was shot through the body and died in ten minutes. The affair caused great excitement, as the parties are well known and highly respected. But little is known of the cause. Hamlin's seconds were Captain Dabney Scales and Major Thomas F. Saunders. Freeman's seconds were Captain Charlie Woldridge and Major Theo. Rheas.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 400 bales. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels State at $5·40@6·40; Ohio at $5·90@7·45; Western at $5·40@6·80; Southern at $6@9·75. Wheat is without decided change; sales 31,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·20@1·22; winter red Western at $1·42; white Michigan at $1·60. Corn quiet; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 86@87½c. Oats quiet; sales 19,000 bushels State at 53@56c.; Western at 50@51c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $27·90@28. Lard quiet; steam, 16¼@16¾c.; kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Stocks very dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116¾; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111¼; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 108⅝. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 40½; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22; Reading, 95⅜; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·50@1·60; fair to good Maryland, $1·30@1·45; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; white wheat, $1·35@1·65; Western red, $1·35@1·40. Corn—White Southern, $1·05@1·12. Southern yellow, 90@95c.; mixed Western, 80@85c.; do. white, 90c.@$1. Oats, 47c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess pork more weak at $30@30·50. Bacon less active; rib sides, 17½c.; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 25½@26c. Lard quiet at 17¼@17½c. Whisky firm at 93@94c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market, which still engrosses the larger share of the attention of the street, was again the scene of an excited turn this morning. Even before the formal opening of the room the market was agitated by the reports of a sudden break in our bonds in London, which were stated to have declined to 86⅝. Upon this there was a rush on the part of the bears to cover outstanding short sales, which carried the price rapidly up to 118. The first recorded sales were made in the room at 117⅝, the premium again advancing to 118. A later despatch showing a recovery in the London market, the market reacted and gradually declined to 116⅛. In the interim the information that the Bank of England rate of discount had been reduced to four per cent. was received, but in the face of the decline in bonds was without effect upon the market. The war news received, although of the usual mixed, unsatisfactory, and contradictory character, seeming to infer a less favorable situation for the French than had been previously reported, aided in this decline. From this figure it rallied to 117⅜, but went off again upon a still further improvement in the London market and a second time touched 116⅝. Here it suffered yet another reaction and recovered to 117, going off, however, toward the close and settling to the lowest figure upon a rumor to the effect that a pool is organizing to depress the price; that this pool intends to borrow a large amount of gold on time—the amount stated is $5,000,000—and to throw the same on the market, the sales being made ex-Clearing House.

"There has been less said to-day respecting the seemingly mythical pool to advance the premium, which has excited the market during the past few days, and the course of the premium to-day does not certainly favor its existence. There are many who reassert, however, that such a clique has been formed to advance the price of gold, which may or may not develop into an effort to make a corner, but the prevailing impression is that only a short turn will be attempted. There are unscrupulous speculators enough here who would not hesitate at any scheme whereby their own profit may be served, at whatever sacrifice of principle; but these have a wholesome fear of Secretary Boutwell, and fully appreciate that no conspiracy to disturb trade, similar to that of a year ago, will be suffered to gain anything like the same head, and with a constant apprehension of his sudden interference in their minds will scarcely venture very largely into any 'pool,' lest it might prove an ocean that would swallow up them and their fortunes.

"The money market continues to work with the same ease already noted, the general dulness on the Stock Exchange rendering the demand for currency of a very limited character. The prevailing rate on call was five per cent., although exceptions occurred where the collateral offered was governments at four per cent., and at six per cent. on stocks.

"The Government market was unfavorably affected early in the day by the London advices, exhibiting a very considerable decline in the prices of sixty-twos in the market, and later by the large offerings at the Sub-Treasury, amounting in the aggregate to $6,544,000, which counteracted a subsequent improvement in London. The offerings which were distributed were, however, all closed on to the market price. The Government purchased $2,000,000 at prices ranging from 109·78 to 109·14."

SHOCKING DEATH.

Another Case of Hydrophobia—An Elderly Gentleman the Victim—His sufferings and Death.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d instant says:—

The worst symptoms of hydrophobia were developed yesterday in the case of Edwin Krueg, a German, fifty-seven years of age. Krueg is very tall, six feet at least, and has grey beard and whiskers. His expression of face is gaunt and haggard, and when in one of his temporary attacks of madness he raves quite frantically, and his appearance is well calculated to excite horror. He lost the use of one eye some years ago. He is said to have been an engineer, but has not been actually engaged for some time. He is also a man of family. The particulars of the dog-biting which led to such shocking results are as follows:—

The unfortunate man was playing with a dog, about six weeks ago, and received a slight wound from his teeth on the hand, and although he was asked to have the wound cauterized, he neglected to do so. The first unfavorable symptoms exhibited themselves about six days ago, and the aid of Dr. Rimmerger was called in. He then pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. The patient became worse, and to the ordinary symptoms of the disease, dread of water and spasms, accompanied with a dog-like utterance, was added at times the wild behavior of a desperate lunatic.

The health officer was notified of the case yesterday, and requested to take the sick man to the hospital. An ambulance was sent to the address given, and the doctor went there himself, but had only a faint idea of the reception he was going to meet with. Krueg was found sitting up in bed with a razor in one hand and a loaded rifle in the other, prepared for all comers. His delusion at the time was that he was going to be killed, and that he ought to defend himself. The ambulance driver was obliged to call in the aid of the police, and four officers were assigned the task of escorting the furious patient to the hospital. The old man gesticulated and raved considerably, but he was in time safely ensconced in a comfortable cell at the City Hospital. After being there a short time the patient was restored somewhat to rational tranquility. He is subject, however, to paroxysms and convulsions, and is fully aware when they are coming on. He has not eaten or drank anything since Saturday, and water he cannot even bear to see, shuddering and gasping when it meets his eyes, or anything like it. In his calm moments he has said that he would like some bread soaked in beer, and this diet will probably be allowed him for a time.

There is something unusual about the case, and some hopes are entertained that the patient may recover under medical treatment. As the awful disease of hydrophobia is, however, clearly indicated, such a result is hardly probable. The dog which bit this man was not supposed to be mad at the time, but a few days afterward it had what the people near the place called "fits," and died.

NEGRO OUTBREAK.

A Body of Colored Men Attack a Georgia Jail and Release the Prisoners—Troops Sent For—Intense Excitement.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d instant says:—

We are indebted to Mr. L. L. Carswell, who arrived from Louisville on the down Central passenger and freight train, due at Savannah yesterday afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock, for the following information regarding an outbreak on the part of the negroes of that town.

On Saturday afternoon last about one hundred negroes broke into the jail at Louisville, the county, seat of Jefferson county, and released all the inmates, mostly, if not all, negroes.

The attack seemed to be particularly directed to secure the liberty of a negro who had been imprisoned for shooting a horse or mule. The intensest excitement prevailed among the people and spread through the county like wildfire.

On Sunday the negroes sent out runners in every direction, and soon collected a force upwards of one thousand strong. This body paraded the streets in bands, cursing and hurrahing and behaving themselves in the most disorderly manner—even going so far in their lawlessness as to threaten to burn the town. At this crisis, the whites rapidly turned out to defend the place, sending messengers to Emanuel and other counties for assistance, which was sent in squads of men as fast as circumstances would allow all Sunday night, and up to eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

On Sunday night the citizens of Louisville sent a messenger to Atlanta for a detachment of United States troops, which is expected to arrive to-night.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Pa 6s, 1st sc.. 104½
Monday.... 104½
$1500 Leh 6s, '84.... 83¾
$1500 Phila & Erie.. 88
$5000 Am Gold.. b10. 116½
$1000 Pa R Con m be Cp.. 95
$3000 City 6s, New. 101¾
$3000 5-20s, '65, reg. 109¾
100 sh Reading R... 47¾
120 do. is. s5wn. 47·94
40 sh Penns R..... 58½
100 sh Sch N Nav.....16¼

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Leh Nav. s60. 33⅞
2 sh Mech Bank.. 32

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.
Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR RENT—SUITABLE FOR A LARGE retail trade, First Floor and Basement of the new Stores Nos. 112 and